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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1981 RABI UL-AWAL 4, 1402 A.H.

In joint communique

Kingdom, Bangladesh demand Israeli pullout

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia and Bangladesh Tuesday reiterated that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be possible without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands, including the holy city of Jerusalem, and the restoration of Palestinian people's national and legitimate right to set up an independent state on their own land under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is their sole and legitimate representative.

In a joint communique issued at the end of Bangladesh President Abdul Sattar's three-day state visit to the Kingdom, the two sides totally rejected Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and denounced its measures to also annex the Syrian Golan Heights. They described the Israeli measures as "provocative and contemptuous act and a violation of all international norms and laws". Abdul Sattar left the Kingdom for Bangladesh Tuesday.

King Khaled lauded Bangladesh's efforts to achieve economic and social progress and recalled the splendid contribution of the late President Zia-ur-Rahman to the national and Islamic causes. He congratulated President Abdul Sattar on his election success and said he was confident that Bangladesh will realize rapid advancement under the able leadership of the new president.

The communique said that the two leaders held prolonged discussions on matters of mutual concern, extending from bilateral relations, regional and international matters to the issues concerning the Arab and Islamic world. The talks were held in an atmosphere dominated by a spirit of fraternity, cordiality and confidence which characterizes the existing relations between them based on mutual confidence and religious ties. They found that their views were identical on many world issues.

The two leaders observed with great satisfaction the growing relations between the two countries and resolved to realize further cooperation in all fields. They expressed their deep faith that Islam provides the principal structure and the guiding force to the policies of their countries. They reaffirmed their determination to give full priority to Islamic solidarity and cooperation in all matters connected with their national independence and territorial integrity.

The international political and economic situation was reviewed with stress placed on the need to bolster international peace and security based on the principles of equality, regional peace and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and settlement of all differences through peaceful means. The necessity was emphasized to completely abide by the principles and objectives of the U.N. Charter and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

The two leaders urged intensive cooperation among the OIC member states and highlighted the significance of the historic Makka Declaration in this behalf. They reiterated their resolve to cooperate in realizing the objectives of the declaration.

Reviewing the current situation in the

Middle East, they expressed deep concern over the escalating Zionist-terrorist activities against the Arabs and the Islamic world, including the Palestinian people. The further expressed their anxiety over Israel's repeated violation of the resolutions of the U.N. and other international bodies and its disregard for the world public opinion.

The Bangladeshi leader repeated the total support of his government and people for the just causes of the Arabs and expressed his deep appreciation of the positive and constructive initiatives being taken by King Khaled in this sphere. He also backed the Kingdom's eight-point peace plan and said it was a "constructive initiative to settle the Middle East issue".

The two sides expressed total support for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and asserted that the preservation of peace and stability in the Gulf region is the responsibility of the Gulf states, without foreign intervention. The Bangladeshi leader hailed the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council and hoped it would continue to achieve success in the realization of its objectives.

They reiterated their call for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan and urged that suitable conditions be created in Afghanistan to enable the Afghan people to decide their fate with freedom without any foreign influence and interference.

The two leaders expressed concern over the ongoing bloody struggle between Iran and Iraq and repeated their call to bring an immediate end to the war. They urged the two Islamic states to continue to extend brotherly cooperation to the efforts being exerted by Islamic Reconciliation Committee to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. They also reviewed the world economic situation and declared their determination to continue to strive for the establishment of a new economic order in the world.

The two leaders reaffirmed their resolve to realize the principles of the Cancun conference and to strive to encourage a beginning of the sessions of international negotiations and to find out a realistic program for the less developed states on the basis of the principles of justice and equality.

President Abdul Sattar explained the prevailing situation in Southeast Asia and his country's desire to improve and reinforce relations with the neighboring states through an active cooperation in economic, social and cultural fields. He recalled the proposal of his predecessor for regional cooperation and said that his country was making efforts to settle all outstanding issues with its neighbors.

King Khaled expressed his deep appreciation

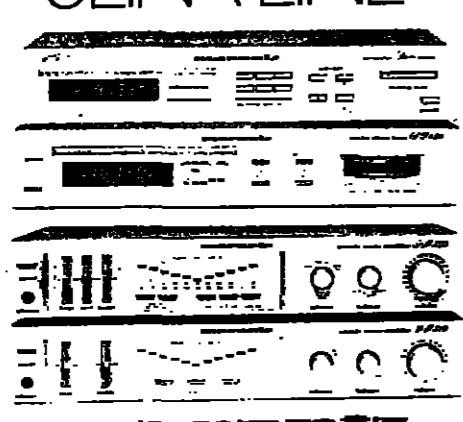
(Continued on back page)

King receives ulama

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — King Khaled received the sheikhs and ulama at his palace here Tuesday as he does every week.

Reviewing the current situation in the

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JUBILEE: King Khaled seen cutting the ribbon announcing the beginning of the celebrations marking the silver jubilee of the foundation of Riyadh University, renamed Sand University Tuesday.

King Khaled attends

Saud U jubilee marked

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — King Khaled attended Tuesday the silver jubilee celebrations for Saud University, formerly Riyadh University, one of the seven universities in the country. He was accompanied by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Defense Minister Prince Sultan and many other ministers, senior officials and officers. King Khaled ordered the name of the university to be changed to that of King Saud University as it used to be known.

The speakers included the Minister of Higher Education Sheikh Hassan, Education Minister Dr. Al-Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khuwair, who was the first Saudi Arabian university professor; and Chancellor Dr. Mansour Al-Turki. They reviewed the progress of higher education in the country.

which only 25 years ago, had no university. Recalling the initial discussion to establish Riyadh University, Dr. Al Khuwair said the idea was at first too daunting to contemplate seriously. Few persons had the confidence to believe that the country could establish and sustain a university with a high standard of learning and teaching, he said.

The first class of graduates included 15 students only, the latest had 1,694 students in 75 specializations. A new university town will be completed in the near future, he said.

Later, King Khaled dedicated the medical teaching hospital named after him.

The four-story hospital, including a medical college, has 800 beds and some of the most advanced medical equipment and facilities for surgery, eye and nerve diseases.

Amid tight security

Atlanta jurors examined

ATLANTA, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — The trial of a 23-year-old freelance photographer accused of killing two of 28 young blacks murdered in Atlanta since 1979 has begun here amid tight security.

Wayne Williams, 23, himself a black, is charged with the first degree murder of Nathaniel Cater, 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21. He pleaded not guilty when charged last Aug. 17. Williams, who was arrested last June 21, sat quietly in court Monday occasionally whispering to his lawyers as they quered 45 potential jurors as to their impartiality.

Nineteen persons were excused jury service Monday some after admitting they could not disregard pre-trial publicity about the killings and Williams' arrest. All 700 persons called for potential jury duty in the trial must be examined before a final choice of jurors is made. Selection of a panel could take a fortnight.

District Attorney Lewis Slaton and his assistants asked few questions of the prospective jurors in the initial day of jury selection, but defense lawyers Alvin Binder and Mary Welcome interrogated each one carefully, often at length.

Dogs trained to detect explosives sniffed over the courthouse before the trial began. Persons entering the courtroom passed through metal-detectors. A dozen policemen stood guard inside the court, and at least one marksman was posted on the roof of the building. Sixteen policemen, including marksmen on nearby roofs, were assigned to protect Williams as he arrived for the hearing.

Cater and Ray were both black, slightly built and their bodies were found in a river last spring. The 26 other victims in the spate of killings which haunted this city in the deep south were also black and ranged in age from seven to 27.

Williams is the only person to have been charged in connection with any of the murders and a special police task force investigating the case has given the trial judge a document saying Williams' could be linked to 18 other killings.

Prosecutors are not seeking the death penalty for Williams who has pleaded innocent under Georgia law.

Indian suggests metric calendar

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29 (AP) — A metric calendar with longer years and shorter minutes and seconds has been proposed by Brij Bhushan Vij, an Indian Air Force flight lieutenant.

The idea of splitting the day into 20 metric hours and down into metric minutes and seconds was presented in a book *Toward Unified Technology* published by Vij on Sunday, the 25th anniversary of India's adoption of metric weights and measures.

Every metric time unit would be different from the current Gregorian calendar except for the day, still reckoned from midnight to midnight.

Each hour of the 20-hour metric day would have 100 metric minutes and each metric minute 100 metric seconds — making one metric minute .72 hundredths as long as a conventional minute and a metric second 43 hundredths as long as ordinary second.

Weeks and months would not have metric designations, but 10 days would be one "decaday" and 73 "decadays" — meaning 730 or twice 365 days — would be one metric year, equivalent to two old fashioned years.

Vij said his system would simplify calculations dealing with time and make it easier to program time into computers.

Williams came to police attention in the pre-dawn hours of May 22, when he was stopped on a Chattahoochee River bridge by a police team. Moments before, an officer stationed under the bridge reported that he heard a loud splash in the river.

Cater's body was found downstream from the bridge two days later, and on June 21. Williams was arrested and charged with his murder. A grand jury indicted him in July for the murder of Cater and Payne, whose body had been found in the Chattahoochee River in April near the same spot where Cater's body was discovered a month later.

Many of the victims were described by friends and relatives as poor, street-smart youths who often sought money sweeping neighborhood shops; cleaning car windows and peddling on street corners. The murders led to curfews for Atlanta youngsters, fund-raising events to help the victims' families, mass protest rallies in cities across the United States and a manhunt involving 50 Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Fulton County Sheriff Leroy Stynchcombe said no threats to harm the defendant had been made before the trial's opening, but he added: "We've gotten hundreds...since he's been in jail."

Thus, any action touching on the pipeline equipment, which includes drilling bits and computer technology, could have an impact

Poland makes work compulsory during siege

WARSAW, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — Work was Tuesday made compulsory for all men aged between 18 and 45 for the duration of the Polish state of siege, while 12 ringleaders in the just-ended Piast Mine sit-in were arrested.

Warsaw radio, monitored by the BBC in London, quoted a commentator in the Polish party newspaper *Tribuna Ludu* as saying the state of siege marked "the end of a certain stage in the activities of the Solidarity trade union." The article called Solidarity "a lasting and important constituent part of Polish social and political life" but its future would depend on its "readiness to engage in constructive actions to apply its energy to resolving the genuine problems of our uneasy reality."

The Polish government adopted the compulsory work decree Tuesday, the Soviet news agency Tass quoted PAP, its Polish counterpart, as saying.

Warsaw radio made the announcement about the arrest of ringleaders as travellers arriving from Poland confirmed official reports that most persons returned to work Monday after the holidays, apparently ignoring underground appeals for passive resistance to military rule. But uncensored reports reaching Western capitals suggested that many factory workers were going slow or setting assembly line routines.

On the Baltic coast, a stronghold of the Solidarity, Polish radio conceded that the political and social situation was "still difficult." The radio said 12 ringleaders had been arrested on the military prosecutor's orders less than a day after the strike ended. Authorities charged that the miners, who numbered about 900 when the occupation finished, were held against their will by a small group of "strong-arm men from Solidarity."

Miners who were forced to strike by "terrorists" would not be punished, the authorities said.

Warsaw radio had earlier reported the arrest of four strike leaders at the neighboring Ziemowit Mine, where a similar sit-in ended three days ago. Also detained in the same region were seven organizers of a stoppage at the Katowice Steel Mill and two strike leaders at the Wujek Mine, where seven persons died in clashes with security forces, the television said.

A hint of the penalties facing the ring-

As anti-Soviet sanctions

Reagan said halting gas pipeline material

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — U.S. President Reagan, moving to punish the Soviet Union for the military crackdown in Poland, will block the sale of equipment for a pipeline that would carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, a well-placed administration official says.

After reviewing recommendations by a high-level task force, Reagan also decided to halt exports of high technology to the Soviet Union, including computers, and suspend maritime rights under which Soviet ships use U.S. ports and aviation rights under which Soviet airlines operate within U.S. boundaries. An aide who asked not to be identified described the program as being pursued by Reagan as "tightening the screws." It marks the first step taken by the administration against the Soviets, whom Reagan blames for the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Reagan, spending a week-long holiday in California, was expected to announce the decisions immediately after receiving the recommendations Monday of the administration's special situation group. The group met 2 1/2 hours Monday while Reagan was on his way by helicopter to an afternoon of manual labor at his ranch about 100 miles north of here. The recommendations were relayed by telephone by Vice President George Bush, Edwin Meese III, the presidential counselor, and Adm. James Nance, acting National Security Adviser.

Reagan will confer later in the week with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig in Palm Springs, deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said. Haig was speaking in San Francisco Tuesday. Although Reagan's aides have said he would consult with the Western allies about any steps taken in connection with the developments in Poland, those likely to be announced could be pursued without allied cooperation.

At the top of the list was a break in the sale of the equipment intended for the Soviets' planned 3,862 kms pipeline to carry natural gas from northwest Siberia. One official said that among the companies affected could be Caterpillar Tractor Co. of Illinois, although another official said the recent approval of an export license permitting the company to ship 200 pieces of construction machinery would not be affected.

Under the export license granted Dec. 9, the equipment was not supposed to be used for the trans-Siberian line, although its delivery could free other machines for the job. The administration has expressed concern over heavy Western European involvement in financing the construction and providing pipe for the line, which would supply gas to West Germany, France, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

Thus, any action touching on the pipeline equipment, which includes drilling bits and computer technology, could have an impact



Ronald Reagan
not only on the Soviet Union and the U.S. manufacturers but on the allies as well and may not sit well with those countries.

The Tass news agency quoted the Polish armed forces newspaper *Zolnier: Wolosci* which said the United States move to impose sanctions on Poland was a "gross interference" and "political blackmail". Commenting on Reagan's recent statement, the paper said: "No statesman since the Second World War has made such a declaration, full of threats — even an ultimatum."

Meanwhile, in Moscow, Soviet Foreign

(Continued on back page)

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4 colleges planned at SR296m

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaite Tuesday signed contracts worth more than SR327 million for a number of educational projects in the country.

Under the contracts, which have been awarded to national companies, four intermediate colleges will be set up in Jizan, Rase, Hail and Abha at an overall cost of SR296.63 million. The project is to be completed in a period of 30 months. Each college will have two units with each consisting of 30 classrooms, two teachers' hostels, an administrative building, a conference hall, a mosque and other necessary facilities.

The contracts also provide for the construction of two students' hostels in Dammam and Ahsa at a cost of SR11.77 million. These will be ready in 18 months from the date of contract signing. In addition, five primary school buildings will be completed in a period of 15 months at an overall cost of SR19.45 million. Each school is planned to have 18 classrooms.

Oil exploration cooperation marks Saudi-Pakistani talks

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 29 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources discussed here Tuesday with his counterpart Gen. Rao Farman Ali Khan the possibility of closer cooperation in oil exploration in Pakistan.

Sheikh Yamani who arrived here Monday on a week-long visit said his talks with Gen. Khan "concentrated on ways of cooperation in energy matters, both mining and manufacturing." He added that he had a good idea about Pakistan's energy problems and its requirements.

Gen. Khan said he gave Sheikh Yamani a full report about Pakistan's urgent need to develop its energy resources. "Pakistan will undertake a large-scale search for oil in cooperation with Muslim and other

friendly states," he said.

He was hopeful, he added, to consolidate cooperation with the Kingdom in the fields of exploration and the development of other energy sources.

Sheikh Yamani met with President Muhammad Zia ul Haq Monday and discussed "matters of mutual interest," official sources said. Gen. Khan also was present during the meeting held at the president's house. Sheikh Yamani also attended a dinner given by President Zia.

Sheikh Yamani is the second Saudi Arabian minister to visit the country this month. Defense Minister Prince Sultan paid a visit earlier this month for talks with President Zia and the defense minister.

Prayer Times

Wednesday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:33	5:40	5:11	5:02	5:26	6:00
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:23	12:24	11:55	11:42	12:07	12:36
Asr (Afternoon)	3:28	3:24	2:55	3:38	3:03	3:28
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:50	5:44	5:15	4:58	5:23	5:48
Isha (Night)	7:20	7:14	6:45	6:28	6:53	7:18

SR139m water contracts approved

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — Agriculture and Water Minister Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh approved Tuesday the awarding of two contracts for importing and installing water pipelines. The contracts, awarded to two national companies, have a combined value of SR139.2 million.

The first contract calls for the supply of 321 kilometers of pipe ranging between 160 and 1,200 millimeters within 10 months.

Meanwhile, the second contract provides for drawing up a plan for Riyadh in which additional main water pipelines are to be determined. It aims at boosting the present network's capacity to accommodate the additional supply to be produced by the Jubail desalination plant and the increase provided by the Wasit Water project.

The contract also will cover some new areas of Riyadh with integrated water net-

works. These include the Nazeem district on the east, Fawaz district on the west and Faisaliyah east of the industrial estate. All these projects are expected to be completed within 22 months.

Al-Sheikh had awarded a SR83.2 million contract during the weekend for the supply of pipes and execution of house connections in some new districts of Riyadh. These contracts are part of the Agriculture and Water Minis-

try's efforts aimed at securing water to the new residential areas of the capital.

Riyadh's supply will be boosted by some 300,000 cubic meters of water daily when the Phase II program of Jubail desalination plant comes into operation in 1983. The Wasit project, opened earlier this year, has added 200,000 cubic meters per day to the capital supplies where consumption had risen to 288,000 cubic meters daily.

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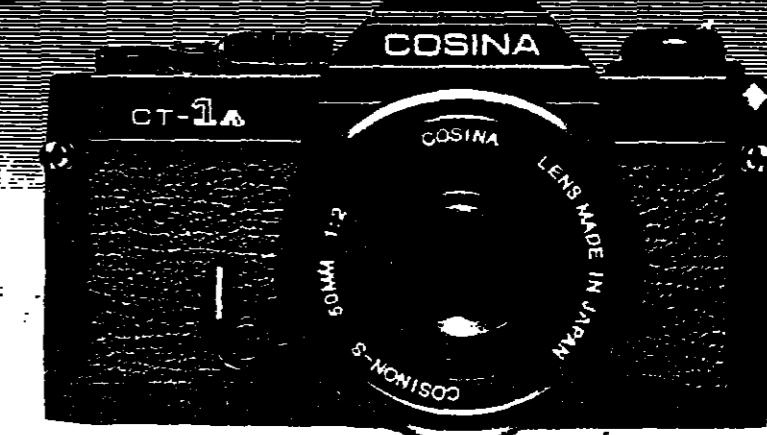
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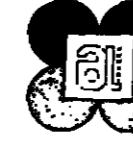
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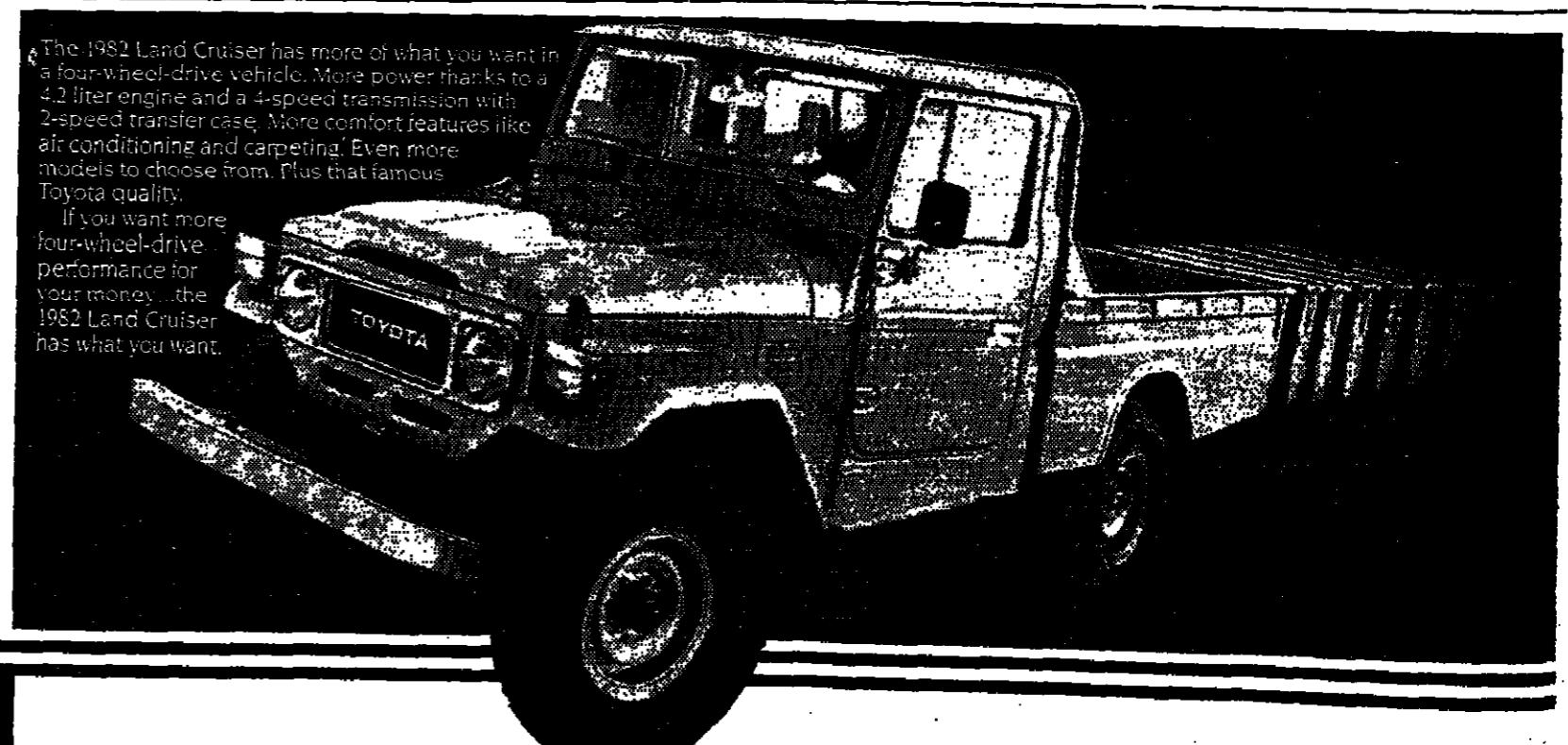
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In 25 years of university education

Kingdom achieves good results

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — During the past 25 years the number of Kingdom's universities has increased from one to seven and of colleges from one to 56, according to Dr. Sulaiman Bakr Sindi, director general of the Department for the Development of Higher Education. Tuesday.

He said that the number of students rose from 21 to 54,509 during the 1980-81 academic year. University graduates had numbered 102 in 1963 but the figure jumped to 5,448 in 1981. Similarly, the number of university teaching staff increased from seven, 25 years ago, to 5,481 now, he said.

Riyadh University, the first in the Kingdom, now has 13 colleges with 14,042 men and women students. It has 1,539 teaching staff and 2,801 administrative staff, he said.

Sindi added that King Abdul Aziz University has 12 colleges with 22,053 students, 3,424 teaching staff and 1,612 administrative personnel.

The Islamic University of Imam Muhammed ibn Saud has eight colleges catering for

7,000 students with 692 teachers and 736 administrative staff. At the Islamic University in Madinah, there are six colleges with 2,739 students, 350 teachers and 366 administrative staff. King Faisal University has five colleges 1,430 students, 505 teachers

IMSIU exhibit

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — The Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University will organize a documentary exhibition here next Monday displaying specimen of its various activities.

The month-long exhibition will explain the growth of more than 54 institutes, seven colleges and three higher institutes, which constitute a landmark of the educational and cultural development in the Kingdom.

The exhibition will be held in the university campus near the new Riyadh airport and will be open to public from 9 a.m. to noon and again from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Customs officers to train in U.S.

JONESBORO, Arkansas, Dec. 29 (AP) — Arkansas State University has been awarded a contract of up to \$2 million per year to provide for the education and training of Saudi Arabian customs officials.

ASU President Ray Thornton told a news conference Monday that the contract could be renewable annually for five years. He called the program the most significant of its kind for the university. He said that Saudi officials and their families will enter the program in January.

The contract, awarded by the U.S. Customs Service, is to train the officials in three areas: English, education and educational

Saudi envoy honored

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 29 (AFP) — The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (king) conferred the award of Panglima Mangku Negara (honorary) on Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Malaysia Sheikh Muhammad Al-Hamad Al-Shubaili, at Istana Negara palace here Tuesday.

The award carries the title "Tan Sri". Present at the ceremony was Land and Regional Development Minister Datuk Seri Shariff Ahmad, who is acting minister of foreign affairs.

Al-Shubaili took up his post here in mid-1977.

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and 685 administrative personnel, while the University of Petroleum and Minerals also has an equal number of colleges, 3,054 students, 621 teachers and 794 administrative personnel, Sindi said.

He added that the Ummul Qura University, the most recent in the Kingdom, began functioning from the present academic year, with three colleges in Makkah. Earlier, these were affiliated to Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz University. It has now opened a college of education in Taif.

Sindi said there are seven women's colleges in the Kingdom with 5,221 students, 710 teachers and 324 administrative staff.

He added that fortunately, Crown Prince Fahd was the first education minister of the kingdom and always gave liberal support to the educational progress. The crown prince still maintains his great interest, as he is the chairman of the Higher Committee for the Educational Policy and the Higher Council of Universities.

Sindi said that all education officials and students in the Kingdom were proud of the Riyadh University's silver jubilee celebration which are being held under the auspices of King Khaled and the crown prince.

Ibn Baz urges simple wedding

RIYADH, Dec. 29 (SPA) — Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, president of the departments of scholarly research, religious ruling (Fatwa), call to Islam (Dawah) and guidance. Tuesday urged Muslims to facilitate marriage and do away with excessive bridal money and wedding extravaganza.

He urged that all those customs should be avoided not to discourage many young men from marrying, unable to bear the fabulous costs of marriage.

Ibn Baz said that marriage is a divine command and the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) had advised Muslims to marry. Therefore, the Muslims ought to obey the divine command and facilitate marriage. He added that the Prophet had married off a woman to a man who had no funds, and gave her a copy of the Holy Quran as the bridal gift.

He cautioned Muslims that they are accounted for their behavior and dealings, and called upon the guardians to desist from putting demands before the would-be-husbands of their daughters. He called upon all Muslims having excessive funds to help the poor and the orphans, to construct mosques and work to please God.

Commerce minister says Hotel loans will be stricter

By Javid Hassan
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Dec. 29 — The government will be strict in granting loans for new hotel projects, Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Salaim told Arab News Tuesday. His remarks came in the context of a one-day seminar on the hotel industry which concluded Monday.

The seminar, which was inaugurated by Salaim, was attended by Abdul Rahman Al-Zamil, deputy minister of commerce; Abdul Aziz Al-Jasir, director general in the hotels department of the Commerce Ministry; besides a number of hoteliers from all over the Kingdom.

Salaim said the hotel industry has reached a near saturation level and it has, therefore, become necessary to control grants for the new hotel projects. However, all facilities will be provided for units that may be set up in the regions where hotel accommodation is nonexistent or inadequate, he added.

At Monday's seminar the hoteliers discussed with the government problems facing their industry. They urged the government to extend the time limit for repayment of loans. Another suggestion concerned the revision of hotel tariff allowing for a ceiling at the top. Some others requested the government for

an extended time limit for reimbursement of bank loans.

One of the participants sought better facilities for the induction of labor from abroad. He said under the present arrangement visas could be obtained only after a month or so. The procedure could be streamlined to short circuit delays.

The participants requested the government to set up an institute for the hotel industry on the lines of the institute operating in Bahrain. This would solve problems regarding the training of the hotel staff on the catering side. The seminar also discussed a suggestion calling Saudi, the national airline, to publicize the tariff of all first class hotels in the Kingdom. It was also suggested that the cash register billing machines should be made available in Arabic for the convenience of the staff and the customers.

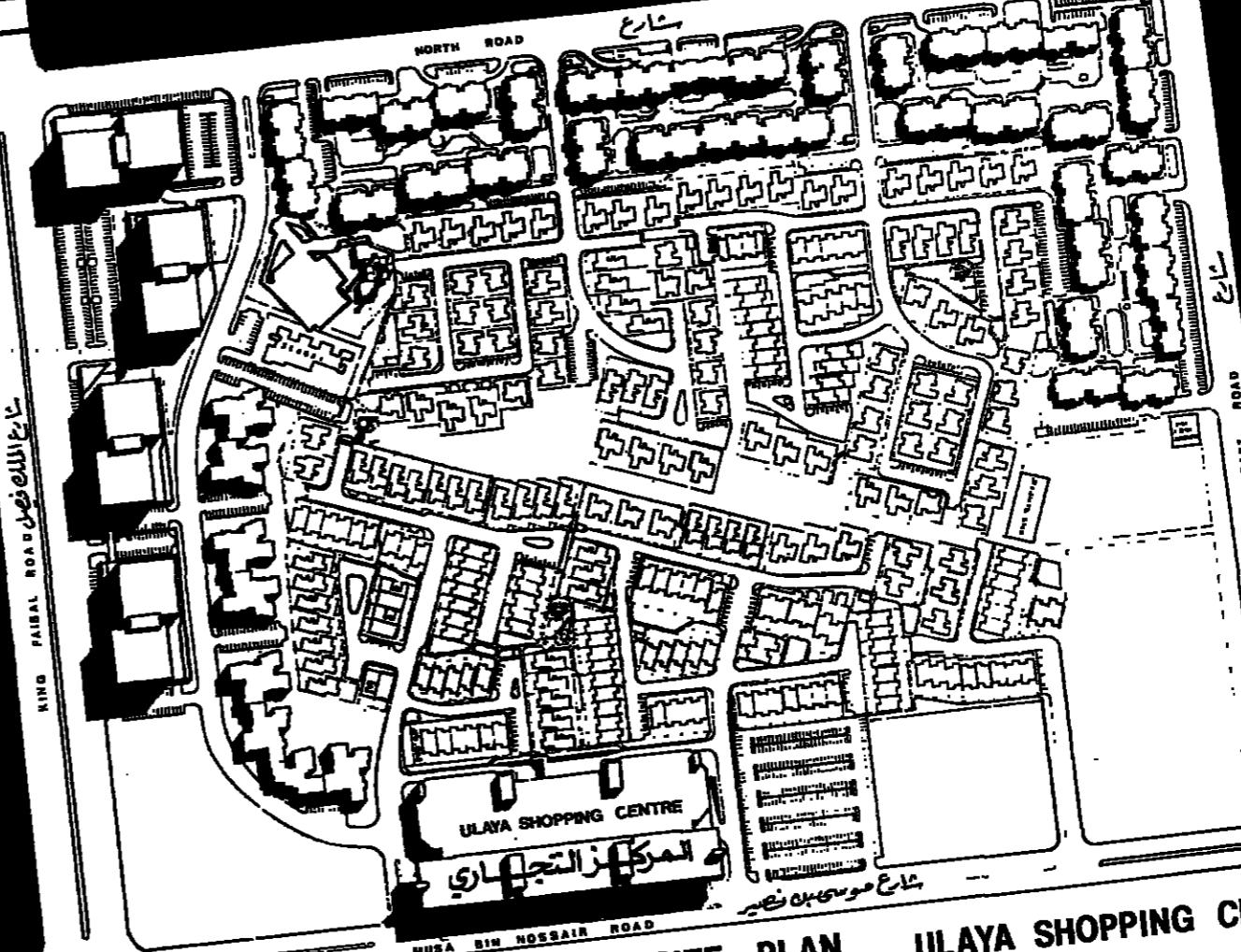
Al Jasir said the government had almost stopped issuing licenses for new hotel projects in the Eastern Province. "But we might consider a project if it concerns the setting up of a smaller hotel."

He also ruled out the possibility of the government giving any subsidy for hotels. "When an investor wants to set up a hotel it is his decision and his money. So the question of subsidy does not arise," Al Jasir said.

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~~83/9~~**Seeking to close Arab and Islamic ranks****Syria, Kuwait to explore Iraq-Iran peace**

DAMASCUS, Dec. 29 (AP) — Syria and Kuwait have agreed to explore the chances of ending the Iran-Iraq war in a bid to close Arab and Islamic ranks in the face of Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights, informed sources here disclosed on Tuesday.

The sources, who declined to be named also said Syrian President Hafez Assad has agreed with Saudi Arabia on the need to reconvene an Arab summit conference in the Moroccan city of Fez early next year to discuss the Golan annexation and a Saudi Arabian plan for an overall Middle East peace.

The sources said the two agreements represented the main outcome of Assad's week-long tour of seven states in the Arabian

peninsula to drum up pan-Arab solidarity against the Golan annexation. He returned to Damascus on Monday.

Syria's official news agency SANA said Assad plans to "hold contacts with the Islamic leadership of Iran within the next few days to discuss the general situation in the region and bilateral relations between Iran and Iraq." It did not elaborate. But informed sources said Assad plans to find out whether Ayatollah Khomeini's fundamentalist regime is willing to accept a negotiated settlement to end the 15-month-old war between Iran and Iraq on the northern flank of the Gulf.

Kuwait's Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah will simultaneously sound out Iraqi

Seen as test for Mubarak

Egyptians vote in by-election

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (R) — Egyptians were voting Tuesday in three parliamentary by-elections regarded as a test of President Hosni Mubarak's new style. The elections were taking place in two areas of the fertile Nile Delta, Kom Hamada and Mahallit Rough, and the Upper Egypt town of Abou Tig, south of Asyut.

Opposition leaders saw the elections as the first test of President Mubarak's pledge to treat the opposition fairly and to avoid the rigging they say has characterized previous polls.

Mubarak, who took over after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated at a Cairo military parade in October, is attempting to mend fences between his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) and the main opposition groups.

Over the past few weeks he has released 86 people, mostly politicians, lawyers, journalists and religious critics, arrested during a crackdown by Sadat last September when 1,600 were detained. The president says all

those found not guilty of criminal offenses will be freed.

Among candidates fighting Tuesday's elections is Ibrahim Younis, a journalist from the main opposition Socialist Labor Party (SLP) who was released from detention in November.

The semiofficial daily *Al-Ahram* Tuesday stressed that the elections would be conducted freely and said election meetings had been held in small village mosques and churches ahead of the poll. It quoted the police chief in Younis' constituency of Kom Hamada, halfway between Cairo and Alexandria in the flat farming land of the Nile Delta, as saying he had asked village headmen not to interfere in any way in elections.

The by-elections are taking place because of the deaths of the three previous members of parliament. They are mostly a straight fight between the NDP and the SLP although some independents are standing. The tiny leftist Unionist Progressive Party (UPP), which has no seats in parliament, is not fielding candidates.

Telmessani links support for Mubarak to reforms

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (R) — Omar Telmessani, the Muslim Brotherhood leader released from detention three days ago, has been quoted as saying he would support the government of President Hosni Mubarak provided it adopted a program of reform.

In an interview with the Cairo newspaper *Al-Gomhouria* Monday, Telmessani, editor-in-chief of the Brotherhood's suspended magazine *Al-Deawa*, said Egyptians now needed to work together and avoid factional disputes.

The Brotherhood leader had spent three months in prison on the orders of the late

President Anwar Sadat, who accused him of inciting sectarian hatred. He was set free on Saturday with seven other members of the outlawed organization.

Telmessani, one of the more moderate members of the Brotherhood, condemned the assassination of Sadat "because Islam does not recognize political assassination," *Al-Gomhouria* quoted him as saying.

Telmessani said he would ask the government for a new license to publish *Al-Deawa* which Sadat banned last September in a sweeping crackdown on political and religious opposition to his rule.

President Saddam Hussein's government on chances of an armistice, according to the sources.

Syria is the closest Arab friend of Iran and Kuwait has good relations with the Iraqi leadership as well as being geographically near the main theater of the war in Iran's oil province of Khuzestan.

The sources said an early end to the Iran-Iraq war would improve Arab and Islamic chances of presenting a solid front in a drive to pressure Israel into rescinding the Golan annexation.

Agreement to try to reconvene the Fez summit was reached during Assad's talks last week with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, according to the sources. The two sides agreed that Arab foreign ministers would meet in Tunisia after Jan. 5 scheduled session of the U.N. Security Council to finalize arrangements for the summit, the sources added.

They said the six Arab states Assad visited after Saudi Arabia approved the agreement to reconvene the Fez summit. These are Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

Defense lawyers to quit probe in Sadat murder

CAIRO, Dec. 29 (AP) — Defense lawyers representing religious fundamentalists accused of assassinating President Anwar Sadat have decided to withdraw from the case, lawyer Abdul Haleem Ramadan said Tuesday.

In a telephone conversation with the Associated Press Ramadan said the defense had decided to withdraw because of the military court's repeated refusals of all defense requests.

Ramadan did not specify how many lawyers had decided to withdraw, but the 24 men currently on trial for their lives for involvement in the Sadat assassination each have individual representation, some court appointed and some hired by the defendants themselves.

The trial of the alleged assassins began Nov. 21st. The two initial hearings were open, but the remainder have been closed to the public and reporters. Ramadan said the defense attorneys were holding a news conference later Tuesday to explain their positions.

Cairo newspapers reported Tuesday that the court had rejected a defense request for a suspension of the trial so that the defense could seek a ruling from the supreme constitutional court on the constitutionality of the charges against the main defendant.

African states abandon plans to renew ties with Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (AP) — Several African countries have dropped plans to form diplomatic relations with Israel, because of the Golan Heights annexation, Israel radio reported Tuesday.

The radio said one of the countries dropped plans to sign a large commercial deal with Israel, while another decided not to encourage fellow-African states to form diplomatic relations with the Zionist state.

The radio said the countries had written to Tel Aviv informing the Israelis of their change of mind following Israel's internationally condemned takeover of the Golan on Dec. 14.

But the foreign ministry said it had no word of this, the radio reported.

Israel has been working to thaw relations with black Africa, severed since the 1973 Mideast war. Zaire has been Israel's chief supporter in this drive, and it has been forecast that African states will re-establish diplomatic relations after Israel withdraws from the last part of the Sinai desert next April, and no longer occupies territory of Egypt.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon made a secret trip to a few African countries last month to propose joint projects.

To strengthen relations Cheysson visits Ethiopia today

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 29 (AFP) — The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry confirmed here Tuesday the start Wednesday of a two-day official visit to Ethiopia of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. A spokesman for the foreign ministry said the visit was aimed at strengthening the long-standing and friendly relations between France and Ethiopia.

The government is expected to unroll the red carpet for Cheysson, regarded here as sympathetic to the changes that have taken place since the overthrow of the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974.

Cheysson visited Ethiopia several times as development commissioner for the European Economic Community (EEC), the last time in December last year, and each time met Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam and received VIP treatment.

On his appointment as French foreign minister in May this year Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis was among the first African diplomats to send Cheysson "warmest congratulations." Feleke said in his message that we felt confident that the sympathy shown by Cheysson to Ethiopia in his capacity as EEC commissioner would serve as a strong basis for the strengthening of the traditional and close relations between

Iraq, Libya restore diplomatic ties

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (R) — Iraq and Libya have restored diplomatic relations severed last year, Arab diplomatic sources said here Tuesday. Iraq broke off relations with Libya in October 1980 after accusing it of support-

The sources said the Libyan ambassador to Iraq had already been nominated but they could not reveal his name.

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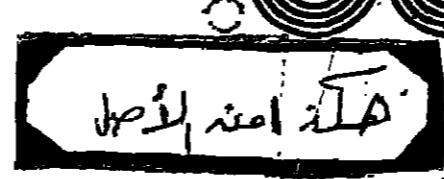
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PLO's council calls for boosting Arab unity

DAMASCUS, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's Central Council Tuesday denounced Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and called for strengthened Arab unity "to counter American-Zionist policies," the Palestinian agency Wafa said.

In a 24-hour meeting that ended at dawn, the council called for reinforcement of the Arab Steadfastness Front (PLO, Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen) and for strengthened "strategic links" between the PLO and Syria.

Referring to the Golan annexation, the council called on Arab states to adopt "a radical policy to deal with plots aimed at dominating the region." It condemned European participation in the multinational force to be installed in the Sinai Peninsula after Israel's scheduled withdrawal next April. And it applauded strengthened ties bet-

Percy's talks show

U.S.-Israel gap widening

TEL AVIV, Dec. 29 (R) — Wide policy gaps emerged Monday during the first high-level contact between Israel and the United States since the dispute between them over the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, Israeli radio reported.

A 90-minute meeting between Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and U.S. Senator Charles Percy revealed wide differences in the two countries' perception of events in the Middle East, the radio said.

Earlier Monday an Israeli official said the two men had exchanged views on the Middle East, adding that "the common base of the talks was a common desire to see Israeli-U.S. relations move toward a better understanding."

Washington's decision to suspend a strategic cooperation agreement with Israel

between the PLO and the Soviet Union and Socialist bloc countries.

The council also called for closer ties between Palestinians, Syria, and Lebanese leftists to repulse Israeli aggression. Palestinians have repeatedly accused Israel of planning to follow its annexation of the Golan Heights with an attack on Palestinian positions in South Lebanon.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, reported to the council on his recent visits to China, Korea, Japan, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Greece and Romania.

The council serves as intermediary between the executive committee and the Palestinian National Council (the Palestinian parliament in exile). Its 60 members represent all factions of the Palestinian resistance, as well as popular and professional associations.

Rafsanjani urges tougher action against leftist groups

BEIRUT, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — Iran's parliament speaker Tuesday warned authorities to show no mercy toward dissident groups as Ayatollah Khomeini asked for more unity among his country's people, Tehran radio reported.

Majlis (parliament) Speaker Ali-Akbar Rafsanjani said to remove the threat of leftist urban guerrilla groups from the country there has to be "a psychological state of mind against them." He said after every "crime the groups commit" there tends to be a feeling of sympathy for them among officials.

"They say one has to do something for these young people because they have been blinded," Rafsanjani said. "But then they commit another crime and we see that one cannot show mercy toward the sharp-toothed tiger," he added.

He said this feeling of compassion "puts thorns into the flower of the Iranian revolution." He said these sympathetic attitudes have been the major cause for the expansion of the groups' activities.

Leftist urban guerrillas, headed by the Mujahedeen Khalq organization, have been blamed for the assassination of more than 1,000 of the country's top officials since the ouster of moderate President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr last June. The latest of these assassinations came Monday when a Majlis deputy from the central city of Semiram, Muhammad Taqibesharat was gunned down in Tehran.

Meanwhile, Tehran radio quoted Khomeini as saying that if the world's Muslims united the superpowers would not be able to stand against them. He also appealed for unity within his own nation.

In another development, Iran's Majlis Tuesday approved a bill changing the name of the official Pars news agency to Islamic Republic News Agency, Tehran radio said.

BRIEFS

CAIRO, (R) — Sudanese first Vice-President and Defense Minister Abdulla Magid Hamid Khalil said Monday Egypt and Sudan had agreed to step up a joint program under which Egyptian officers have been helping train Sudanese troops.

The attacks included a bomb blast during Pope Paul's visit to Pakistan last February, the hijack of a Pakistani airliner to Kabul and Damascus last March and the assassination of a leading politician in Lahore last September.

Pakistani authorities have said Al-Zulfikar is led by two sons of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who was toppled by President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq in a military coup in 1977. The sources said the four guerrillas arrested in the Northwest Frontier province were heading for Islamabad to carry out subversive activity.

The sources said the guerrillas were part of

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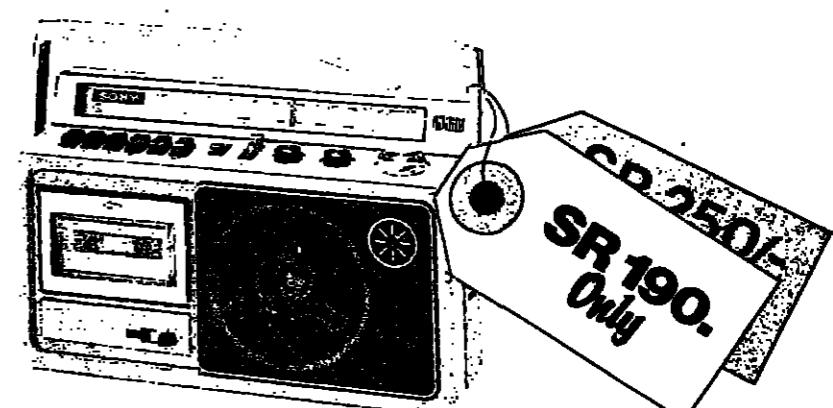


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NEGATIVE EFFECT

President Reagan has said some harsh words about the Soviet Union and the Polish military regime for their handling of the situation in Poland and the suppression of free trade unionism there. But when it came to commenting on the insults hurled on him and the U.S. government by the Israeli government recently, his reaction was remarkably mild and he appeared quite confused as to what to say to questions put to him by the press.

He was flying from Washington to California for a short vacation when he played down the hysterical outbursts of Menachem Begin as merely an expression of views and said that harsh words and phrases are sometimes exchanged between friends.

Reagan appeared even apologetic when he dodged certain questions, and promised to cancel his order to suspend the strategic agreement between the U.S. and Israel soon, only days since the Israelis announced their annexation of the Golan Heights.

So what has Reagan achieved in first announcing the suspension and now declaring his intention to reinstate it? Nothing. He behaved in a similar manner when the Israelis bombed the Iraqi nuclear plant in Baghdad by using advanced American warplanes against which Iraq had no defense. He delayed the delivery of more planes of the same type for a couple of months, then resumed it. The effect on Israel was nil and the proof of the negative results of such pampering of Israel lies in the latest act of international brigandage, the annexation of the Heights.

Israel will go on doing what it likes in the Middle East, thanks to American money, weaponry, the veto right, and other support, since it has been made clear to it time and again that the U.S. cannot do much to dissuade it from playing havoc in the region.

Saudi Arabian press review

The great attention given to education by the Kingdom's leadership, led by King Khaled, as reflected on the occasion of Riyadh University's silver jubilee in the figures, figured for editorial comments in Tuesday's newspaper.

Okaz said King Khaled's patronage of the university's silver jubilee is a great encouragement for science, education, and educated people.

"This patronage emphasizes the Saudi leadership's determination, to go ahead with its policy of educational progress according to King Khaled's plan based on the foundation of the sublime faith," the paper said.

The paper noted that the higher educational standard attained by Riyadh University is a pride to the Kingdom's higher education policy "since it reflects the actual development achieved by Saudi Arabia in all spheres."

Okaz praised the wise Saudi leadership for giving prime concern for promoting its educational progress on a sound and scientific basis.

Al-Jazirah said King Khaled's patronage of the university's silver jubilee and his message to the teachers staff and student came to



Donald McHenry interviewed

'The United States must talk directly with the PLO'

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an interview with Donald F. McHenry, former United States ambassador to the United Nations. McHenry, who has studied, taught and worked primarily in the fields of foreign policy and international law and organizations, was named in September, 1979 as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations to replace Ambassador Andrew Young who lost the post after he talked with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) observer Zeid Zert.

America's commitment to Zionism also caused troubles for Ambassador McHenry. In March, 1980, the ambassador was forced into the now-famous flip-flop role. President Carter repudiated the original vote that criticized Israel, and claimed the change was due, not to pressures exerted by Zionists, but to a "lack of communication" with Ambassador McHenry.

McHenry, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1936, served as U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations until Jan. 20, 1981. As chief United States representative to the United Nations, he also served as a member of President Carter's cabinet. At the time of his appointment, McHenry was the U.S. deputy representative to the U.N. Security Council.)

By Grace Halsell
Washington Bureau

Q. What do you think of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's latest move to annex the Golan Heights?

A. It is an unfortunate move. I cannot say it is unexpected. It is consistent with Begin's outlook concerning Israel—that is, "greater Israel." I think this attitude is one that surely is mistaken. If you try and settle the problems of the Middle East on the basis of the Bible, or on the basis of the satisfaction of nationalism in an area where there are two nationalisms fighting to be recognized, then there is no hope for peace.

Other Israelis, even those who may have some disagreements with Begin, look upon this as part of Israel's "security". They remember the time of the shelling from the heights down on the Israeli farmers. This second motivating force, that is, the question of security, has some basis as long as there is no peace, but territory is not going to bring peace. In other words, it seems to me that actions, such as the annexation of the Golan Heights, insure that there will be a need for the Golan Heights, from a security point of view. But even the holding of the Golan Heights will not bring ultimate peace. It will bring a continuation of a state of siege, but it will not bring peace.

Q. Do you think Begin timed his move to annex more territory while there was unrest in Poland?

A. The two events are not unconnected. I would think that his move to annex the Golan Heights was timed to coincide with the Polish situation. Begin obviously wanted to do something swiftly and he gets a chance to cover this up, courtesy of the Soviet Union and the Poles.

Q. By annexing territories Begin seems to provoke war. Is seeking war not peace, written into Zionism?

A. I don't know what is written into it. I have never understood Zionism completely. I understand the desire on the part of people with historical ties to an area to wish to have a national state. I understand the desire on the part of people who have been persecuted to wish and hope for some place which they could call their own and feel that they are safe. But I have never believed that the difficulties of one group gave that group the right to trample on the rights of another.

Q. I suppose the question today is: What can the United States do?

A. The United States is not entirely free to act. Many Arabs believe that Israel could do that to which the United States agrees. That is not entirely true. The Israelis know how to influence political events—worldwide and within this country. So there is no such thing as having the United States say "jump" and the Israelis will jump. That does not

mean that the United States is not without influence, nor does it mean that the United States could not use its own economic, political and moral influence with Israel.

Unfortunately, I do not believe this country is capable of doing so (influencing Israel) for the foreseeable future. We do not have a debate in this country on American policy toward Israel. There is a healthier debate in Israel about American policy toward Israel than there is in the United States. You could see the difficulty of holding a debate during the proposed sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. It was not very long before that debate descended to the depths, with the questioning on the part of some whether or not there was an Israeli lobby and the immediate response that this was anti-Semitism.

Obviously there is a lobby, obviously there is nothing wrong with the existence of a lobby—it is a matter of degree. And obviously if someone says that there is a lobby which is exercising undue influence, that is not necessarily anti-Semitism. But that experience on the AWACS is one of the few times we have come to a debate in this country on the Middle East and it was not much of a debate.

Q. Did the United States lose an opportunity to propose the issue of restraint and to reinforce its own laws when Begin bombed the Iraqi nuclear facility?

A. It was an opportunity for the United States to do more than it did. What the United States did was to slap Begin on the wrist. Reagan held up some planes for a little while, but Begin knew they were going to come. And it was a small price to pay as far as Begin was concerned.

Q. Would you favor President Reagan acting with decisiveness, as President Eisenhower did in 1956-1957?

A. You are referring to the British and French getting in cahoots with the Israelis to take the Suez Canal. Israel and Britain and France were going into Egyptian territory and taking over a canal. There was no question but the canal was clearly within Egypt. Eisenhower acted forcefully but I think the circumstances were different then. Among other things, you did not have the military incidents, the incidents that the Israelis label "terrorism" and others label "freedom fighters"—and incidents which are not just label terrorism but which are terrorism. I just think there are a number of incidents which are different. What one is talking about now, with the exception of the Sinai, is a dispute over disputed territories.

Q. What might the United Nations do?

A. I think the role of the United Nations is going to be limited, so long as the United States is not playing a principal role. Hold in mind that the United States has played a principal role on some aspects of the Middle East. I think that the Camp David accords—that is, the rapprochement between Egypt and Israel—were a remarkable step forward. The second aspect of the Camp David accords had the possibility of also constituting a breakthrough in the area. (But) instead of moving ahead to autonomy, Begin decided that it was a mistake to have signed that portion of the accords. I think he concluded that to really come up with autonomy ultimately would mean a Palestinian state and that he does not want because it would also mean that the "greater Israel" does not come into existence.

Q. What is your opinion regarding Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan?

A. I think it has served a useful function and will continue to serve a useful function, in terms of debate. The Arabs did not approve it as a whole but it is the first time they have put something forward which is reasonably positive and which others in Europe and the United States can grab hold of. I don't believe, however, that a settlement plan is likely to come from any of the parties of the area. Neither party can bring themselves around to saying or writing or proposing that which the other can buy. Neither party will bring itself around or contemplate proposing or accepting conditions which are against the long-held emotional beliefs which

they have. If neither party can bring itself around to proposing or accepting such conditions perhaps it is time that some other party came along and proposed something in which the other two could acquiesce.

Q. You mean some general points of agreement, some steps—to get them to a bargaining table?

A. Yes.

Q. Such as the Seven Springs Center recommendations proposed by former assistant secretary of state Harold Saunders and others? That the Israelis and Palestinians—represented by the PLO—separately agree to several "points of understanding." Then they could sit down to work out other differences. You think this is a practical approach?

A. It is. But the initiative has to come from the United States. It cannot come from the Europeans, or, if it does, it has to be done in a way that it is coordinated with the United States. If it comes from the Europeans, the Israelis will dismiss it as more of "Oh, you are pro-Arab, cow-towing to the oil interests."

However, the United States is not taking the lead. It took Reagan and his administration nine months before they got off this idea of "strategic consensus"—now, they have camouflaged it. They've dressed it in new clothing. They've done that in a number of policies.

Q. You came into the United Nations as successor to Andrew Young, who was fired for talking with the PLO. Is it time for the United States to talk with the PLO?

A. I have said that a number of times. It cannot be said that we have a full picture unless we are willing to at least talk with all parties. Specifically, we must talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization. We must do so directly. Of this I am certain: Neither the Palestinian people nor their views will go away because the United States refuses to listen to them. Nor can the problems of the Middle East be resolved without them.

Q. Hasn't Philip Habib talked with the PLO?

A. I doubt if he has talked directly with the PLO. If you are playing a parlor game and one person is at that end of the room and another person at this end, you can say you are not talking directly. We have, however, talked to the PLO—directly.

Q. Regarding the American hostages in Iran?

A. Not only that, but with regard to the security of our diplomats in Beirut.

Q. I heard a group here in Washington was planning to invite PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to come here. Do you have any idea whether the State Department would issue him a visa?

A. I would imagine that they would not do so.

Q. When he came to the United Nations?

A. The U.S. had nothing to do with it. You can't stop him coming to the U.N. If you stop him from coming to the U.N., you are violating a treaty. There were those in this country who wanted to violate the treaty (to keep him out). But to issue him a visa to come here—? This country is not that big. We let him in, on the basis of freedom of speech and travel. We can have the rugby team from South Africa, but do let them invite Arafat! It is sad, but it should not be surprising. (And) I am sure that a trip by Arafat to the United States under current conditions would serve no useful purpose. My guess is that the administration would do the right thing for the wrong reasons.

Q. When President Carter repudiated your vote in the United Nations that criticized Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, the public was told there had been "a failure of communication." Did he bow to pressure and change his mind? What really happened?

A. I accept it as what they say it was. However, it was not a failure of communications with me...I do not think it was a failure of communication as it was a change of mind.

Q. Regarding Libya, do you think America has over-reacted to Col. Muammar Qaddafi?

A. I think this administration came in with the feeling that it was going to spend a lot of time

dealing with gnats. In fact, building them up. It came in with all this rhetoric about Qaddafi and making him into something he is not. It just shows what happens when you start running your mouth. We pulled back—at least, a little—from this kind of thing with regard to El Salvador. And Reagan has even pulled back from it as regards the Soviet Union. He may think the Soviet Union is made up of a bunch of untrustworthy characters but at least he has stopped saying it publicly.

Q. News reports say that the United States has adopted a tough new stance at the United Nations not seen since Daniel Patrick Moynihan headed the U.S. mission more than five years ago. Is this true and if so, what do you think of the tough stance?

A. I would say that the United Nations is one of the most controversial and counterproductive ones that we've had for some time, and that anyone who initiated him would be unwise. The judgment about Moynihan is one which is not peculiarly mine. A British ambassador said Moynihan was acting like there was a shoot-out at the O.K. Corral.

Q. U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick recently chastised several dozen representatives of nonaligned countries. Her words seemed rather strong. Might there be a different approach in winning friends for the United States among the nonaligned group? If so,

Magazine offers \$100,000 reward for proof of biological weapons

By Jennifer Parmelee

BOULDER, Colorado (AP) — If you are a Communist pilot willing to fly to the West from Afghanistan, Laos or Cambodia with a cargo of deadly biological weapons — Robert K. Brown has a deal for you.

In the January issue of *Soldier of Fortune*, Brown is offering a \$100,000 reward, payable in gold to a willing defector.

Brown said that since the United Nations won't "admit that Communist forces have employed chemical and biological weapons, he has offered the bounty for the evidence on a foray on the dark side of advocacy journalism."

Soldier of Fortune offered \$10,000 for information leading to the exposure of such tactics.

"We see ourselves as more than journalists," said Brown, twisting the tiger's tooth hanging from his neck. "We do more than report what occurs. We get involved. We

want to help the West in any way we can." Targeted by a Colorado citizen's group for allegedly violating federal law by illegally recruiting mercenaries to fight in foreign countries — an offense punishable by a \$1,000 fine, a 3-year prison term or both, the U.S. Justice Department said it investigated the magazine and could find nothing wrong.

"Unsubstantiated allegations — balderdash" says Brown. "I don't agree with the law (against recruiting mercenaries), but I'm not going to (violate it and get) free room and board at prison."

Yet Brown doesn't deny having distributed information on how to join a foreign force nor having referred numerous inquiries about "Merc" employment to know recruiters in the United States and abroad.

"I'm of the theory that, well, better, bad than red," he says in admitting sympathy for a variety of mercenary causes. "One man's terrorist — or mercenary — is another man's freedom fighter."

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Advertisements in the magazine tout the latest in do-it-yourself plastic explosives, automatic weapons and Italian stilettos. Invitations to "high-risk employment" and from individuals who claim they'll do "anything for the right price" till the classified section.

"Those ads appear in other publications," says Brown, shrugging his muscular shoulders. He says *Soldier of Fortune* has rejected ads from neo-Nazi groups and the Irish Republican Army.

A typical magazine cover features a photograph of human skulls, in this case those of Cambodian Communists. Brown's leathery face wrinkles; into a half smile, "they were on the wrong side."

The cover of the current issue features Brown himself, dressed in combat fatigues, squatting on the Laotian landscape with a Chinese assault rifle in his hands. Behind him, standing with rifles at the ready, are three anti-Communist guerrillas.

It seems to work.

Once a basement operation, *Soldier of Fortune*, founded in 1975, is now a slick, professional-looking magazine with a readership of 200,000, most of them in their 20s and 30s, male, of above-average income, and gun-owners.

"We're obviously looking at the macho male," says Brown, who has a rugged look with gray, closely cropped hair and a broad mustache that still holds a hint of red.

Sitting in an office cluttered with badges, books and posters attesting to this extensive paramilitary and military background, Brown is at ease fielding questions, but a trifle embarrassed when his mother, who lives in town, interrupts the interview to place a bag of chocolate chip cookies on his cluttered desk.

His magazine — for all its fascination with war and violence apparently is taken seriously.

The official Soviet news agency Tass criticized it for "openly patronizing hired assassins and their recruiting agents," while a radio station in Botswana hinted that the magazine was somehow behind the recent failed coup attempt in the Seychelles islands.

In the meantime, the magazine says it has obtained three samples of deadly toxin at a Thai refugee camp and turned them over to Congressman Jim Leach, who, the magazine says, gave them to the Defense Department for testing.

Brown claims the toxins were dropped by a Soviet bomber in April.

Earlier this month, the U.S. House of Representatives unanimously passed an amendment to the 1982 foreign aid bill introduced by Leach that condemns the use of biochemical weapons by Soviet-backed Communist forces in Indochina and Afghanistan.

The investigation has scandalized Japanese musicians and music-lovers and confirmed an already widespread impression of corruption in the arts. "You have to be very rich to become a musician in Japan," said a recent university graduate.

The music industry says teachers have been exploiting their students and institutions for years. "They have a stranglehold on the market," a prominent dealer told a Japanese reporter, "because students always take their professor's advice, especially if the professor happens to be a judge in violin competitions."

Mercenary teachers' paid off, police arrest string section

By Donald Kirk

TOKYO — The revered world of Western-style classical music in Japan is up to its ears in a scandal involving kickbacks and exploitation of students. By the time police have finished rounding up all those involved, there may be enough talent in jail to start a symphony orchestra.

Already the number of suspects under interrogation would make a splendid string quartet, including violinist Yoshio Unno, one of Japan's finest international fiddlers. Police claim he accepted "rewards" from an instrument dealer for expediting sales to his students and to the renowned Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music.

At least one of the instruments purchased from the dealer, Kanda and Company, was not genuine, police say. The university is said to have purchased a "Giovanni Battista Guadagnini" violin two years ago, only to discover it was a copy crafted by one of Guadagnini's apprentices.

Kanda's president, Yuko Kanda, is alleged to have rewarded Unno with a violin bow worth nearly \$4,000 for the sale of the copy, along with thousands of dollars in other pay-offs. Police say Unno has admitted under questioning that Kanda asked him as a "favor" to help select a violin for the university, where he is a professor.

The arrest of Unno, aged 45, and Kanda, 36, was but the opening chord of much

wider investigation of the Tokyo music world.

Police have also questioned 54-year-old cello instructor Yasushi Horie. Like Unno, Horie is on the faculty of Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music, which has one of the most selective admittance procedures in Japan. Horie is suspected of having sold a cello to Kanda which Kanda then resold to the university for about \$20,000.

Two other instructors, identified only as 'A' and 'B', have been questioned about kickbacks from Kanda, who has sold six high-priced stringed instruments to the university in the past five years. Kanda is said to have admitted "kicking back" some \$50,000 to instructors at the university, while giving Unno and other teachers a commission of between 10 and 15 percent on each violin sold to their students.

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KGB spirits away wife, family

Sudanese student educated in Moscow, learns Soviet recruiting techniques



Suleiman Elhuweig

good use at the end of his studies.

He was in fact almost too good to be true. When he got to Moscow, he immediately realized that success would come to him only if he learned Russian. And he used the same techniques which had brought him to the top in Albaria. He studied continuously, he scarcely went out, and when he did he tried to make friends among the Russians rather than among other black students. This was perhaps the first time he came to the attention of the KGB as a special case.

For Elhuweig who was very sociable in spite of his lust for work, it was the course that came naturally to him. But to Soviet observers it was anything but typical.

After six years in the Soviet Union, he graduated from the Lumumba University with a diploma in agronomy, the field which he had chosen. He had married his Estonian girlfriend, Sirje, some months previously, and as she was then pregnant she remained in Estonia while Elhuweig returned to Sudan, where he was given an excellent post at the National Center for Food Research in Khartoum North. His wife joined him as soon as she could. He worked with growing efficiency for three years, and in 1976, the head of the center was so impressed that he asked him if he would like to go back to the Soviet Union for further study. Elhuweig was delighted to be making such progress in his chosen profession and promptly agreed. It would give Sirje the chance to see her family again and show them her children, of which she now had three. Beside Laila who was born before she left the Soviet Union, she had given Suleiman a son, Gamal, in 1974, and a second daughter, Diana, in 1976.

Elhuweig enrolled at the Institute for Meat and Dairy Producers in Moscow. He soon found a flat and was able to bring his wife and family back from Estonia, where they had spent the first months. He was on excellent terms with his superior at the institute, who helped him to get all the necessary identity

papers, and with his neighbors in the block of flats where he lived, who included Colonel Vaganov, the deputy commandant of the Moscow garrison, who sometimes came to his apartment for coffee. As he received his salary in foreign currency from Sudan, he was able to use the famous shops for foreigners, in which Soviet roubles are not negotiable. All in all, it was a pleasant life.

Until the nightmare started. Or until the KGB stopped simply observing and made their move.

On February 2nd 1980, Elhuweig left Moscow alone for a two-week visit to Paris. He returned on February 17th to find his apartment empty. His wife and children had simply disappeared. There was no letter, no message of any kind. He enquired of the neighbors, he telephoned his friends. A little later, he tried to telephone his wife's mother and brother where they worked in Estonia. To his astonishment, he was told simply that they no longer worked there. Not only his wife and children, but all his wife's family, had gone. The power of the KGB was immense. Elhuweig was soon to see this clearly.

Three days after his return to Paris, Elhuweig was summoned to the district court in a document which said that his wife was asking for divorce. When he arrived at the court, his wife was not present, but the man alleged to be her lawyer Mr. Cartzabo V.V. from 24th Moscow lawyer consultation told him that everything would be well if he simply accepted the divorce.

Elhuweig is a stubborn man, however, and in any case from this moment he began to have an inkling of the truth. The story becomes more and more involved, something like a novel by Franz Kafka, where a man runs from office to office becoming more and more involved with teeming bureaucracy and achieving nothing.

In the middle of the situation there began to loom one fixed and definite figure — Ignatiev from the KGB. On Mar. 19 the same day as one of the intermediate divorce hearings — Elhuweig was summoned to appear before an investigating magistrate at Moscow police station No. 131. After the divorce proceeding, which was again a pointless exercise since Elhuweig refused to discuss the matter without hearing the demand from his wife's own lips, he came to the police station. He was late because of the divorce hearing. The magistrate was furious, told Elhuweig that good men had been sent to Siberia for less, and ordered him to appear again on Mar. 25.

This time he had to wait in a hallway for hours, but when he came to the magistrate's office he found that the proceedings were taken over by another man whom he had never seen before. This turned out to be Gennadi Vasilievich Ignatiev of the KGB. He admitted it quite openly, for when he started to ask questions Elhuweig asked him who he was. He brought out a KGB card, the first that Elhuweig had seen, and immediately suggested that there might be a good job for

arab news Features

JULY 1981

The colder the better

Dutch ice skaters anxious to lace up

By Peter Millership

AMSTERDAM (R) — Weather forecasters are at present the center of attraction in the Netherlands as anxious Dutchmen lace up their ice-skates.

In snug cafés around the country, the usually reserved Dutch talk with passion about skating. At least six centimeters (two inches) of ice are needed to skate safely and while the recent cold snap has brought skaters out in numbers, conditions are variable and imperfect.

Skating arouses strong feelings here and baffled foreigners are amazed that enthusiasts can talk excitedly for hours about the qualities of ice and skates.

"There's nothing quite like ice skating under blue skies," a skater from the eastern region of Overijssel says.

The flat Dutch landscape, criss-crossed by canals and rivers, is ideal for the pastime. Families or groups of skaters travel long distances, fortified by hot soup sold by hawkers along the popular skating routes.

Ice skating is etched deep in Dutch history. The Dutch have waged a battle with the water for centuries, reclaiming land with dykes, and have always been quick to use their adversary when it freezes over.

City and town dwellers skate into the countryside and country people skate to their "ice neighbors," whom they visit only during winter when the waterways which separate them the rest of the year become frozen highways.

There are 35 artificial ice circuits in the Netherlands which are open from October to March but skaters agree that man-made ice is no substitute for the real thing.

One speed skater from the northern province of Friesland recalls the thrill of gliding swiftly across thin ice and hearing it break beneath him.

"The cracking sounds told me there was no going back and only my speed saved me," he said.

In Amsterdam's central Leidseplein Square an artificial ice rink has been built but it will do little to console Amsterdamers if the ice on the Dutch capital's canals remains too thin to use.

The canals last froze solid in 1979, giving a new dimension to the city, thrilling children and letting people skate to work.

Most Dutchmen assure foreigners that skating was invented by Frieslanders many centuries ago who sharpened the edges of cow bones and fixed them to shoes.

"Of course we invented ice skating," Willem Komello, director of the Royal Netherlands Skating Association, says.

Iron Skates first appeared around the 15th Century and leisurely skaters are a standard feature in most Dutch painters' winter landscapes.

The skater circling is often used as a symbol



ARTIFICIAL ICE: A competitive skater works out on an artificial ice rink. The skaters in the Netherlands prefer to skate on their canals and rivers. So far, conditions this winter have been variable and imperfect.

older people often prefer to skate arm-in-arm, moving forward in arcs.

The Dutch pride themselves on their prowess as speed skaters and last year's European speed skater champion, Hilbert Van Der Duim, was a national hero.

But the most coveted title up to the early 1960s was winner of the "11 Cities Race" in Friesland.

Around 20,000 skaters would set off at 6 A.M. for a grueling 200 kilometers (120 miles) which could take from nine to 18 hours.

The race was not for delicate constitutions, with participants often collapsing from exhaustion or catching frostbite, but the prospect of instant national acclaim for the victor was sufficient lure even for the less hardy.



FAMILY PORTRAIT: The Elhuweig family lived happily for many years until the KGB decided it was time to exert pressure and

him abroad working for the Tass or Novosti news agencies.

He then asked Elhuweig about his visit to Paris, with the implication that he had gone there to inform someone about something in the Soviet Union. When this line got him nowhere, he suddenly produced a paper with the name of Peter Schmidt written on it, as well as the first names of a number of Elhuweig's friends. Now Peter Schmidt was a junior employee of the West German Embassy in Moscow, and he belonged to the circle of friends with whom Elhuweig had often associated.

The KGB man seemed particularly interested in Schmidt and told Elhuweig to keep in contact with him. He said that if he would do what he was told the KGB would help him to get his family back. He was given details of the place where he could reach Ignatiev between 11 and 12 every day, and he was to introduce himself always with the Georgian diminutive, and he was to introduce himself always with the Georgian diminutive, Gogi. Above all, he was to tell no one that he was in contact with the KGB, by the Ignatiev private Tel. 272-30-45, 221-04-21 at the KGB headquarters in Lubyanka.

When Elhuweig arrived home, he tried to work out what had happened that morning. Quite suddenly the situation seemed to have changed completely. It now appeared quite obvious that the KGB had kidnapped his family — the divorce being a stratagem to find out whether he really attached importance to his family life — and intended to bring him along as an informer. For the moment his wife and children were hostages, but if he cooperated there seemed a reasonable chance that he would get them back.

Elhuweig was a decent man. He was not — and had never been — an informer. He felt keenly the disgrace involved in working with the KGB. But, he was never really put to the test. The bureaucratic affair of the divorce continued with intermediate slowness, and Elhuweig continued to refuse to give his consent without hearing directly from his wife. He had regular meetings with Ignatiev, but little was demanded of him. Peter Schmidt was later posted away from Moscow, but Elhuweig sometimes received news from Schmidt's girlfriend Luisa, who also belonged to his circle of friends.

One day, however, Elhuweig lost his temper, and this was the beginning of the end of the affair. A lady social worker from the Family Affairs Office, Mrs. Dianaova from Krasnoyarsk, came to see him at his own request to discuss the matter of his paternal authority. The lady was reluctant to act and it was understandably a matter on which Elhuweig was easily irritated. He suddenly asked, and was doubtless to regret it later, what the KGB had to do with his family affairs. The lady left in a hurry at the modern of the dreaded KGB.

The next day he had a telephone call from Ignatiev. He was told that his mistake would cost him dearly. There was no more direct contact between Elhuweig and the KGB until the day he left the Soviet Union, but he knew that he was followed everywhere he went.

At the next meeting of the divorce court, he finally saw his wife for the first and last time since he had left for Paris. She seemed to him to have aged 10 to 15 years. She was disoriented and looked as though she had suffered. In reply to this question the only thing she uttered clearly was the question:

"Why did you tell the family adviser that the KGB was mixed up in our affair?" When the judge asked her if she wanted a divorce, she made no answer, and the hearing closed without her giving any indication to this effect.

Elhuweig then proceeded to make a thorough nuisance of himself — in a process which ended after some weeks by his expulsion from the country. He tried to contact foreign journalists in Moscow, but this was difficult since the Soviet Union apartment houses occupied by foreigners are guarded by the police and access is controlled. But he did succeed in meeting the correspondent of

Haitians call off fast in U.S. camp

MIAMI, Dec. 29 (AP) — About 540 Haitian refugees detained in Krome North camp near here have ended a five-day hunger strike without receiving assurances of their release, United States immigration sources said Tuesday.

The refugees, who began their strike Thursday to demand their release and to protest conditions inside the camp, ended it Monday, the officials said. They acknowledged late Monday that four inmates had been force-fed after collapsing.

The officials also said that 110 other members of the group escaped from the camp during violent clashes Sunday between police and demonstrators demanding the refugees' release. Half of them have been recaptured. Police and 500 protesters battled with tear gas, sticks, bottles and stones outside the camp after authorities refused to allow the Haitian demonstrators to enter to visit their compatriots.

A group of 200 demonstrators lit fires around the camp perimeter during the clashes and tried to break it into over three 10-foot high barbed wire fences.

Sunday's violence was the third such episode at Krome North since September. In a related rally, about 10,000 Haitians demonstrated in Washington earlier this month against the jailing of Haitians here and at Fort Allen in Puerto Rico.

Just after that protest, the Reagan administration said it was delaying its plan to transfer all 2,700 Haitian "boat people" being held in the United States to Fort Drum, an army camp in upstate New York, near the Canadian border, where temperatures are currently far below zero.

U.S. authorities have warned that any Haitian refugee immigrating without documents will be imprisoned before being expelled. They have said the Haitians are economic, rather than political, refugees.

A local Haitian refugee defense group, however, has demanded political asylum for the new arrivals. "We have documented proof that Haitians have been politically persecuted for the last 24 years," it said.

Critics have accused Washington of racism in denying entry to the Haitians while admitting to the United States tens of thousands of Cuban and Asian boat people during that time. About 50,000 Haitian "boat people" have arrived in Florida since 1972, fleeing poverty and, they claim, political repression under the regime of Haiti's president-for-life, Jean-Claude Duvalier.



TEAR GASSED: American riot guards, left, chase Haitian demonstrators with tear gas at a Miami detention center Monday. The demonstrators said they were showing solidarity with the detained Haitians.

Global force mulled to deal with N-holocaust

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — Sen. William Proxmire proposed Monday that the United States take the lead in developing an international force to deal with the aftermath of a nuclear explosion.

"It is gruesome to contemplate but the truth is the international community is not prepared to respond to a nuclear catastrophe," Proxmire said in a news release.

He said International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards need to be overhauled because inspection standards are inadequate to prevent the clandestine transfer of nuclear technology.

He called for holding up the shipment of advanced U.S. tactical aircraft to Pakistan until assurances are received that Pakistan will not develop a nuclear bomb.

In addition, he said, the United States should "get tough" with allies who are quietly shipping nuclear technology to interested countries.

"Switzerland and West Germany are helping Argentina," he said. "Italy is helping Iraq. And countless small shipments of critical technology are occurring from France, Switzerland, Italy and West Germany which, in total represent a hemorrhage of nuclear

technology."

"Assuming that Israel has a nuclear force, there are seven nuclear nations in the world today," he said, listing the United States, the Soviet Union, England, France, China, Israel and India.

"Within the next decade there could be a doubling of this nuclear capability with Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan, South Africa, Brazil and Argentina having the basic resources to develop a bomb," he said.

Proxmire added there is a possibility that several nations in the Middle East, including Iraq, Iran and Libya, could become nuclear powers.

"When nuclear technology falls into the hands of the second tier of nations, the chance of a nuclear war will rise enormously," he said.

"Given the volatile political situation in the Middle East and the radical changes in leadership there, there is every reason to believe nuclear weapons will actually be used if proliferation is not controlled. The threat is not simply academic or illusory."

Libya reportedly has made several attempts to obtain nuclear technology from the West and from the People's Republic of China. A bomb in the hands of Qaddafi raises the specter of chaos in the Middle East," he said.

Accusing the Reagan administration of

"half-hearted attempts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons," the Wisconsin Democrat also proposed that the United States convene an international conference on proliferation.

The senator made five specific proposals to deal with the nuclear situation:

Overhaul the IAEA safeguards, with the U.S. assuming leadership in reinvigorating the IAEA.

"The United States made a huge blunder by deciding to provide Pakistan with advanced tactical aircraft without firm assurances that they would not develop a nuclear bomb. We should put that shipment on hold pending Pakistani assurances."

"Get tough" with U.S. allies and trading partners who are quietly shipping nuclear technology to interested countries.

The United States should convene an international conference on proliferation which would isolate and identify restricted products and create an international system on cooperation in the enforcement arena.

The United States should take the lead in creating a post-nuclear "explosion force."

"Given the possibility that a nuclear explosion will occur somewhere, sometime, the industrialized nations should be preparing today for the complicated process of cleanup, medical care and humanitarian assistance."

Mozambican guerrillas to free abducted Briton

LISBON, Dec. 29 (R) — Kidnapped British teacher John Burlison may be freed before New Year's Eve, according to the Mozambican guerrilla group which seized him during an attack on a wildlife park earlier this month. A spokesman for the anti-Maoist Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) here said Monday his movement would do everything possible to ensure that the 28-year-old Burlison was released before the end of the year.

He added that the only thing holding up his release was the conclusion of an inquiry into any possible links Burlison might have with the country's ruling Marxist Party. Burlison was academic director of the Gorongosa National Park Wildlife School in central Mozambique when the RNM guerrillas staged its attack Dec. 17.

Salvador bridge dynamited

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 29 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas destroyed a bridge that spanned the Guajoyo River in northwestern Santa Ana province and cut transportation on the country's main north-south highway, authorities said Monday.

Defense Ministry spokesmen said guerrillas dynamited the 75-meter bridge Sunday night and have effectively halted transportation between the provincial capital of Santa Ana, about 56 kms northwest of here, and the northern city of Metapan.

Metapan, which is located near the Guatemalan border, is a major shipping point for trade between El Salvador and Guatemala. Government sources said the

Filipino typhoon toll rises to 137

tens died but earlier reports said most of the other fatalities were either crushed by falling objects or drowned in typhoon-generated tidal waves that swamped coastal villages in Sorsogon province, and Masbate and Mindoro islands.

Sorsogon, on the southeastern tip of the Philippines' main island of Luzon, is located in the Bicol region declared by President Ferdinand E. Marcos under a state of calamity after typhoon Irma left more than 200 persons dead last month.

The report did not say how the Samar vic-

Greek police quell prison mutiny

ATHENS, Dec. 29 (R) — Greek riot police Tuesday quelled a mutiny by about 150 prisoners who were holding hostages in support of demands to reduce their sentences, a police spokesman said. The riot police used tear gas against the prisoners in Korydallos prison, near Piraeus, who barricaded themselves inside a section 10 days ago and demanded the abolition of life imprisonment and reduction of their prison

terms.

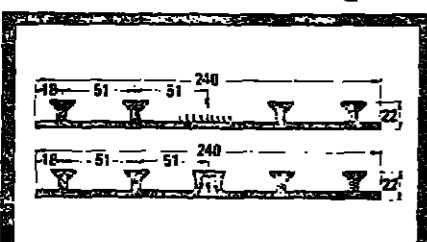
A public prosecutor was present during the intervention of the riot police and 50 of the mutineers were sent to other prisons, the spokesman said. The prisoners had held hostage other inmates who had either served their terms and were about to be released or whose release on bail had already been ordered, the spokesman added.

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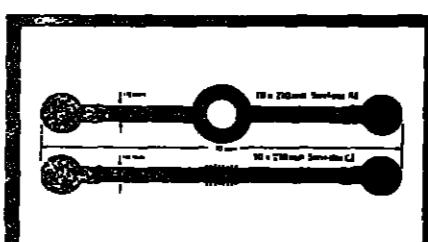
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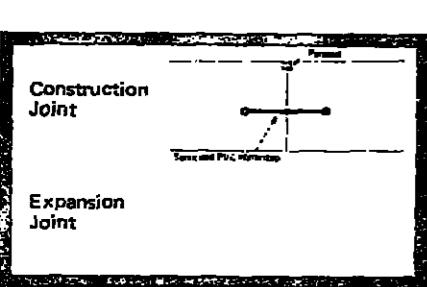
Waterstops



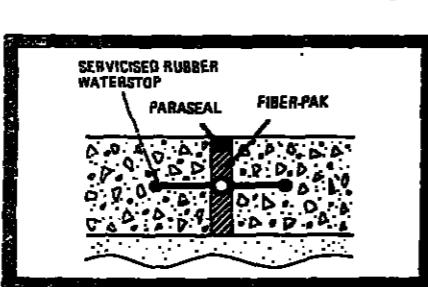
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Servitite 10mm thick waterstop



PVC waterstop 5mm thick

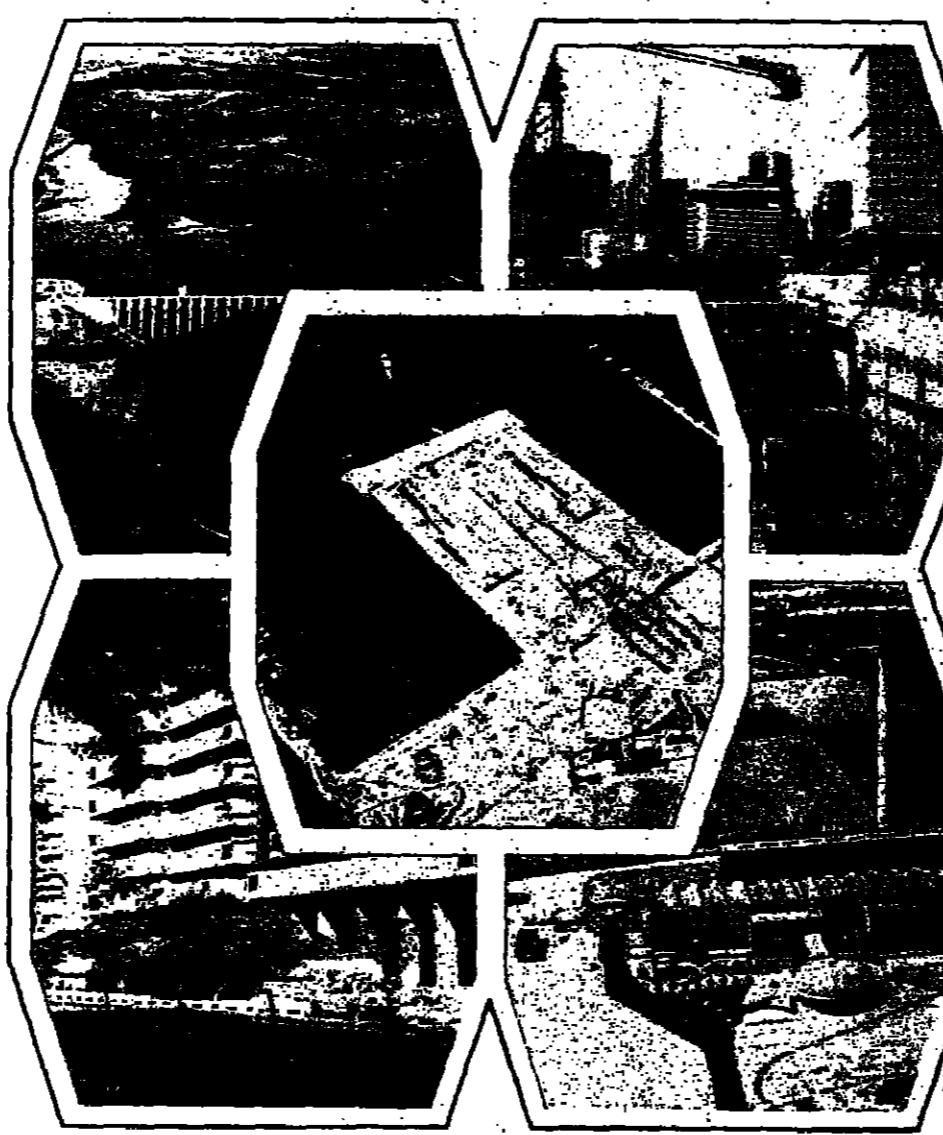


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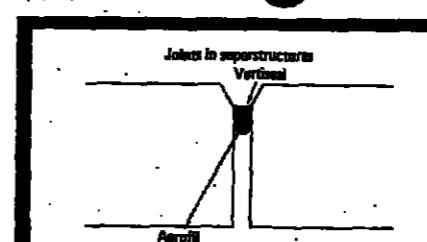


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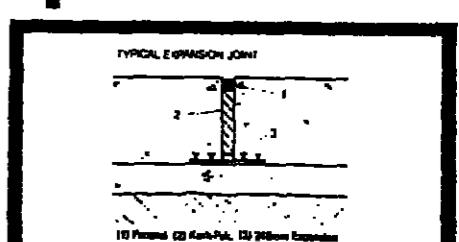
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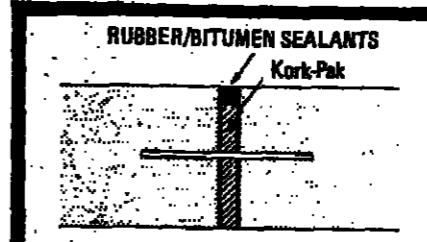
Vertiseal - Two part polysulphide cold applied sealing compound



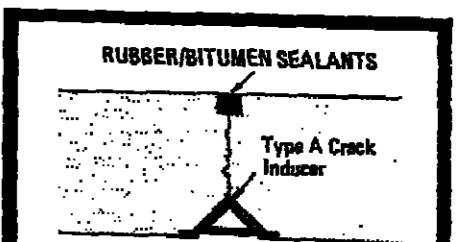
Paraseal - Two part polysulphide cold applied sealing compound



Silpruf - Silicone weatherproofing sealant



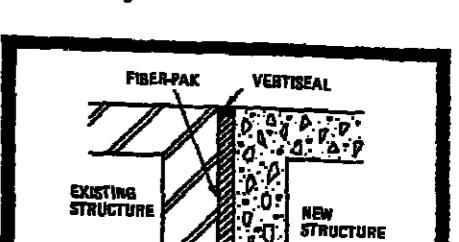
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Too weak to deal with Soviets

China sharpens attack on U.S.

PEKING, Dec. 29 (AP) — China's official press has sharpened its criticism of the United States recently, claiming that America is bungling its foreign policy and harming efforts to contain Soviet expansion.

Targets of the Chinese press campaign range from U.S. policy toward the Third World to American domestic problems that, in China's view, might affect U.S. defense capability.

There is a suggestion that if U.S.-China relations deteriorate — which China has said will occur if the United States sells fighter planes to Taipei — it may be no loss to Peking since the United States is too inept to be a valuable friend anyway.

The U.S. friendship with China — started with President Nixon's trip to China in 1972 and enhanced by the Carter administration's 1979 diplomatic recognition of Peking — is

strongly rooted in Chinese mistrust of the Soviets.

Chinese and Soviet troops fought in a border skirmish in 1969. Soviet backing of India in its 1971 war with Pakistan and of Vietnam's 1978 invasion of Cambodia were opposed by China. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which borders China, has increased Chinese concern. China has a strong interest in keeping the Soviets under pressure so it can concentrate on its economic development.

A spate of recent critical commentaries by the official news agency Xinhua, the *People's Daily* newspaper and by Chinese officials indicate the Chinese look upon the United States as impotent to deal with the Soviets.

There are these recent examples:

Xinhua complained about continued U.S. sales of grain and technology to the Soviet

Union, saying the Reagan administration "finds it difficult to push its hard line without economic strength. Its steps to end (economic) stagnation seem to have produced little results."

Xinhua, commenting on U.S. policy on Central America, said: "It is one thing to counter Soviet and Cuban expansionism; it is another to oppose the people of those countries rising in revolution."

The *People's Daily*, criticizing U.S. support of Israel, Taipei, South Africa and other nations that are often criticized by the Third World, said "ignoring the trend of the times and supporting unpopular 'old friends' doing evil things ultimately is bound to harm the 'old friends' and oneself, too."

In the Middle East, the Chinese press says, U.S. backing for Israel offends Arab countries just when the United States is trying for a strategic consensus to check Soviet infiltration in that region.

Xinhua also said the United States is trying to preserve "unjustly gained interests" in the Third World. It said "the success of U.S. diplomacy depends in large measure in whether the United States is perceptive and courageous enough to face squarely and overcome" the problem of its own "hegemonic" actions.

Xinhua said that in the Third World, Washington "often does not scruple to interfere in the affairs of other countries, even at the expense of its own long-term strategic interest." It said the issue of Taipei is an example.

The Reagan administration has said it might sell fighter jets to the Nationalist-ruled island in what it said would be a modernization of Taipei's outdated air defense fleet.

China, which considers Taipei a part of China, has accused the United States of interfering in its internal affairs and has said such a sale would harm Chinese-American relations.

On Monday, it was disclosed in Washington that the Reagan administration is going ahead with a major sale of military spare parts to Taipei. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said, however, that a decision on selling FX fighter planes to Taiwan hadn't yet been made.

The latest Chinese jab at the Reagan administration came when Premier Zhao Ziyang, visiting North Korea, said U.S. intervention in Korean internal affairs "is a major factor in the instability of northeast Asia."

China has always demanded withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and Zhao was obviously being supportive of his North Korean hosts. But analysts in Peking saw the nuance as slightly stronger than usual.

Meanwhile, the Chinese press has been running more than its usual number of horror stories on life in the United States. Chinese who have lived or visited there are invited to write about crime, unemployment, racial discrimination and oppression of workers.

Raineau, 22, an infantry corporal who won a regional contest as "Miss Touraine," wore her uniform when the other 48 contestants paraded in evening gowns.

LAGOS (AFP) — Two hundred workers have been holding a sit-down strike for the past six days on two oil platforms off the Nigerian coast without food or water, the independent daily *Punch* reported Tuesday. The workers were all Nigerians.

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AFP) — The last-taken photograph of Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele, sought for the past 20 years, has been destroyed by the West German Federal Criminal Office, perhaps to save space in its archives, the *Frankfurter Rundschau* newspaper reported Tuesday.

The office was said to have ordered an immediate investigation into the allegations. The photograph had been sought on Nov. 26 by the Frankfurt prosecutor's office to show to someone it thought might have seen the fugitive. The prosecutor was told that his picture no longer existed, the newspaper reported.

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reported.

BRIEFS

PARIS (AFP) — Dutch-born abstract painter Bram van Velde died Monday at the age of 86 at Hibiume in the southern French village of Grimaud. Van Velde illustrated numerous books, including those of his great friend, the Nobel Prize winning Irish-born writer Samuel Beckett. He was the brother of Geer van Velde, a painter of the same school.

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AL-YAMI & AL-DAHAMI
0542444

SANABRAS
RASSAW AL-DAMEN EST
0240892

QATIE
AHMED BIN ALI AL-BUTOOL
051228
ABH AL-SAUD TRADING EST
051786

RAJAH
MOHAMMAD ALI AL-RAJAH EST
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AMERICA'S FIRST: Mrs. Judith Carr, 28-year-old Massachusetts schoolteacher, gets a first glimpse of her newborn baby girl, America's first test-tube baby, Monday. The five-pound, 12-ounce girl and the mother are in good condition.

Hong Kong 'supplies couriers, not drugs'

HONG KONG, Dec. 29 (AFP) — High prices, tough law enforcement and better supply elsewhere have virtually dried up Hong Kong as a source of narcotics, but the city remains a fertile recruiting ground for drug couriers, according to an official report.

The report came as police in France Dec. 25 seized 10 kilos of heroin and arrested eight Hong Kong Chinese and a Vietnamese refugee.

According to Chief Inspector Swain of the Hong Kong Narcotics Bureau, French police had broken a ring which was primarily engaged in "exporting drugs from Bangkok to Europe" and had no direct activities here.

The report here said there were "no known cases of drugs being exported from Hong Kong in 1980, although many couriers were found to be recruited locally and left Hong Kong empty-handed, only to pick up their supplies elsewhere."

At the same time, it said, Hong Kong "personalities" continued to be involved in financing, organizing and recruiting for narcotics operations. The report mentioned Thailand and Malaysia as drug sources for Hong Kong-recruited runners. It said cheaper drugs from Iran and other countries had drained the Hong Kong market.

But the report, prepared by Sir Albert Rodrigues, expressed concern over news early this year of a bumper opium crop in the "golden triangle" straddling the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos. Hong Kong's principle drug source.

It said that by last June, an increased heroin flow into Hong Kong had lowered the wholesale price of No. 3 heroin to about \$2,000 per 100 grams. "Such information," said the report, "... reminds us that ... we ... are making a painfully slow and inadequate progress in measures to deprive drug traffickers of their enormous profits."

Castro re-elected head of state

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (R) — Fidel Castro was re-elected head of state by Cuba's National Assembly of People's Power (parliament). President Castro, who is also first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, was elected president of the council of state, a post which automatically makes him head of state and government.

The National Assembly of 499 deputies, including Fidel Castro, was elected last month by 169 municipal assemblies for a five-year term. It chose Flavio Bravo, a member of the party's central committee, as its president in place of Blas Roca. Both were members of the Popular Socialist Party, Cuba's Communist Party, prior to the Cuban revolution in 1959.

Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro was elected first vice president Monday. The other vice presidents are Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, Carlos

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The National Assembly of 499 deputies

But Schmidt is unmoved

2m Germans may remain idle

BONN, Dec. 29 (R) — A reluctant Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is under trade union and political pressure to spend huge sums of government money on creating new jobs as recession threatens to push the number of unemployed above two million.

From the German Trade Federation (DGB) has come a demand that the state spend an extra \$22 billion during the next five years on housing, energy-saving schemes and other projects. Many in the chancellor's own Social Democratic Party (SPD) side with the unions, and some heckled and booted Schmidt at a recent party congress, urging him to cut defense spending to finance job-creation measures.

"I will not do that. You will have to look for another chancellor if you want that," snapped Schmidt, who contends that sharply higher state spending would mean the government had to borrow, pushing up interest rates and actually throwing more persons out of work.

Almost 1.5 million West German workers were registered as unemployed last month, the highest November total for 29 years.

The unemployment rate at 6.4 percent of the work force remains among the lowest in Western Europe. But the speed at which West Germans have been thrown out of work is alarming. The jobless total rose 54 percent in the past year, against an average 32 percent increase throughout the common market.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff predicts two million West Germans could be unemployed in peak months next year. If those who have not registered as unemployed could be counted, that total may already have been surpassed. The trade unions say the proposed job creation package would largely pay for itself, since each person taken off the register would save the state \$11,000 a year

in benefits, lost taxes and social security payments.

The government says it will consider the union demands when it reviews economic policy in January but that any measures it takes will not involve big increases in state spending. Bonn has so far steered a middle course between the hard-line monetarist of Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the socialist line of France's President Francois Mitterrand, who is trying to boost employment through inflation.

While some of Schmidt's own Social Democrats side with the unions on unemployment, his government survives with the support of its Free Democrat junior coalition partners, who oppose raising taxes or federal borrowing.

Lambsdorff, Free Democrat, said in a newspaper interview this week that investment and innovation were the way to reduce long-term unemployment. The coalition has already squabbled over finance, with the Free Democrats unhappy about a soaring budget deficit, expected to reach a record \$16.7 billion in 1983 and \$11.8 billion in 1982.

These differences followed signs of strain over NATO nuclear strategy opposed by Social Democrat leftwingers. Newspapers and economists therefore expect the chancellor to seek a compromise employment package, to annoy as few as possible in both parties.

Commercial bank economists say the government may reintroduce investment subsidies or tax relief for firms which guarantee to create jobs, a scheme already tried in the mid-1970s.

Other possibilities include easing the tax burden on companies and a less likely rise in public-sector spending. The economists said the package might cost "a few billion dollars" and be financed by borrowing, a bigger profit

transfer from the Central Bank (Bundesbank), or higher taxes, possibly on petrol. But they doubted whether such measures could make more than a small dent in unemployment.

Employers oppose a big state spending program. The Confederation of German Employers Association said recently that investment, backed by moderate wage settlements, was the best way to create jobs. Despite forecasts of an economic rally in 1982, the government expects unemployment to climb higher, due partly to further growth of the labor force.

During the 1970s, the working age population was fairly stable, but it has grown by some 470,000 since 1979 to 27.4 million and is expected to expand by one million more by 1990, according to a recent report by the government's Council of Economic Advisers.

The council said that even if the economy had run at full capacity this year, up to 600,000 extra jobs would still have been needed to attain full employment. It also estimated the number of unemployed not registering at local labor offices had risen above 700,000 this year, implying the total of registered and unregistered unemployed is already over two million.

Ford asks staff to reconsider move for strike

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP) — All 54,000 hourly paid workers of the Ford Motor Company in Britain were receiving a company letter Tuesday, urging them to think again about launching a pay claim strike next week.

The letter, from Ford industrial relations chief Paul Roots, was mailed to the workers' homes after the company shut down for the holidays until Jan. 4.

Ford's 24 British factories are scheduled to strike Jan. 5 after failure of negotiations on the annual pay contract for 1982. The company is the most successful among British automakers but a stoppage could have damaging results, Ford officials warn.

Roots said the company offer to raise pay by 7.4 percent is the most generous in the British auto industry this winter. The Ford unions rejected the offer, which involves a range of increases up to \$20 on top of average weekly earnings. The unions asked for \$37.40 for every worker.

Borrowing increases

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP) — Borrowing on international capital markets increased 53.5 percent in 1981, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has reported.

The amount rose to \$183.162 billion from \$119.346 billion in 1980, the OECD said. It attributed the sharp increase to a 68 percent rise in international bank loans to \$134.272 billion compared to \$79.9 billion last year, largely due to \$44 billion raised by American corporations. The OECD is made up of the major non-Communist industrial nations.

India said inviting bids on oil exploration

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29 (R) — India is to ask foreign oil firms to make a second round of bids for oil exploration rights in the country following a poor response to the government's earlier offer, a Petroleum Ministry official said Tuesday.

After the offer was made 17 months ago, only one company, Chevron Overseas Petroleum of the U.S., is being awarded exploration rights in the Saurashtra off-shore block two out of 34 foreign oil firms selected to make final bids. Talks were still going on with a number of other companies, including Pemex of Mexico and Demineux of West Germany, the official said.

He said that of the 34 foreign companies selected, only seven had made final bids and five of them were for the Saurashtra two block given to Chevron. The Economic Times newspaper said the government had offered 17 off-shore blocks and 15 on-shore blocks, but none of the firms were interested in the on-shore blocks.

The newspaper said some companies complained that all the attractive blocks had been reserved for Indian oil concerns.

Swiss sign pact with Australia

BERNE, Dec. 29 (AFP) — The Swiss government has confirmed that an accord had been reached for the purchase of natural Australian uranium and for the export to Canberra of nuclear material.

The accord, disclosed last week by the Swiss commission that negotiated the deal after two years of talks, must still be signed and ratified by the two governments. In 1977, Canada stopped its uranium exports to Switzerland because it claimed that Switzerland's controls on the exports of nuclear technology and material were too lax.

Australia's equivalent demands, although conforming to international standards, are less stringent. Switzerland's main current supplier of uranium are the United States, South Africa, Niger and Gabon.

\$2.2b Jordan budget approved

AMMAN, Dec. 29 (R) — The National Consultative Council (parliament) has approved a Jordanian record budget of \$2.2 billion for 1982.

The new budget, approved Monday, represented a (\$380 million) increase over 1981.

The budget provides for \$540 million for the armed forces and \$1.05 billion for other public institutions.

Dominican Republic laws hamper tourism growth

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 29 (R) — The Dominican Republic is trying to boost tourism as a major revenue earner but at the same time making it difficult for some foreigners to visit the country. Tourism officials say the apparent contradiction is due to conflicting laws passed by previous anti-Communist governments to prevent "imported Communism" from making inroads in the Dominican Republic, which shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with Haiti.

Under a law passed in 1966 to facilitate the entry of foreign visitors, the only requirement is a tourist card costing \$5. But a clause in this law also states that the use of tourist cards can be restricted in the interests of national security, and therein lies the bottleneck.

At present, only citizens of Argentina, Costa Rica, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and the United States from the Western hemisphere can come here with any problems. The same privilege applies to a handful of other countries, mostly in Europe.

No one really knows the background behind this selective process. But for nations of countries other than the "select countries," trying to visit the Dominican Republic is so time-consuming it's hardly worth the trouble. While unable to quantify the loss of prospective tourists, travel agents here claim it is significant.

Unless he is a citizen of the select group of countries, anyone wishing to visit the Dominican Republic has to complete a visa application form in quintuplicate at a Dominican consulate. Questions that must be answered include race, color, of skin, religion and political ideology. The completed form plus five photographs and \$7 are then forwarded to Santo Domingo by mail for vetting, principally by the National Investigation Department. The whole process takes anything from four weeks to four months, and on a few occasions a year.

If the applicant has a friend or contact in

Brandt panel to convene in Kuwait

KUWAIT, Dec. 29 (AP) — Brandt Commission is to convene here Jan. 7 and resume its "efforts for better understanding" between developing and industrialized nations, the finance ministry announced Tuesday.

The commission will discuss world reaction to its performance so far, specifically to a report it prepared last March which envisages certain solutions to key international economic and social problems. The ministry announcement said the commission will suggest means for setting up a "more equitable world economic order."

A ministry spokesman said the commission will also discuss the outcome of the North-South summit conference held in Cancun, Mexico, last October with participation of 22 heads of industrialized, oil-exporting and developing countries.

The commission is headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and a number of world economists, politicians and statesmen. Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Kuwait's Minister for Finance Abdul-Latif al-Hamad will be among those attending.



Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS



COVER
Perfume is an aesthetic message from a perfect world, a universal language that appeals to the sensations and to man's sense of personal refinement. Although they have been the accepted part of the repertoire of the fashion-conscious down the ages, selling fragrances has now become a lucrative business proposition. Ahmad Kamal Khurshid explores their mundane and mysterious facets on page 16.



ARAMCO'S FUTURE PLANS
Aramco has set up a timetable for the transformation of the Safaniya-Tanajib area into an important hub for offshore oil and gas producing operations. Scott Pendleton talked to officials and filed a report.



NEW RULES FOR LAW FIRMS
The Commerce Ministry has issued new ground rules for the operation of legal firms in the Kingdom. Javid Hassan in Riyadh talked to Deputy Minister of Commerce A. Al Zamil for details of the new regulations and filed this report.

Read Saudi Business in its new format and cover and you'll feel that you are reading a prestigious magazine published in London, Paris or New York. Don't forget you have an appointment with Saudi Business every Saturday.

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City Supermarket - Malaz
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Hussam Stores - Khurais-Road
Al Johar Shopping Center - Ulaiya
Najd Trading Center - Jareer Street
Riyadh Supermarket - Matar-Road
Al Sadhan Shopping Center - Malaz Ave.

Look for German quality food when you next go shopping.

Arabic signature

*Job news**By Bank of America*

World inflation fall by 12% predicted

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP) — The Bank of America has predicted a drop in the world inflation rate to about 12 percent in 1982 as many countries pursue tight money policies.

The San Francisco-based bank also reported Monday that the world money supply rose by about \$207 billion in 1981, a 9.7 percent increase that was the smallest in 11 years. Total world money supply in 1981 was \$2.3 trillion. "Even though it's slower growth, this year's increase alone, if laid end-to-end in \$100 bills, would stretch 85 times to the moon," said H. Robert Heller, the bank's vice president for international economics.

"This shows the enormous magnitude of the monetary expansion and points to the

necessity of continuing to curb this excessive monetary growth." World monetary growth peaked in 1978 and has been declining since then. The bank's studies show that global inflation lags behind money growth by about two years, with inflation peaking in 1980. Average global inflation was 15 percent in 1980, dropping to 13.8 percent this year.

"There is good reason to expect a further moderation in the world inflation rate to about 12 percent in 1982," Heller said. "This is not the time to give up in the fight against inflation," Heller declared. "Only a non-inflationary environment will allow a resumption of vigorous growth. If there is one lesson that the experience of the 1970s has taught us, it is that even higher inflation rates will not create more jobs."

With communications cut

Poland's bankers 'sit back and wait'

ZURICH, Dec. 29 (AP) — Guido Condrau, vice director of the Swiss Bank Corporation and coordinator of a task force of major Western banks, said Monday signing a rescheduling agreement with Poland before the end of the year is "out of the question."

Condrau told a reporter that communications with Poland are still cut and that therefore the Western banks "just have to sit back and wait" until they have word from their Polish partners. The rescheduling agreement, negotiated some time before martial law was declared in Poland, was to be signed Tuesday.

China ups consumer goods output

PEKING, Dec. 29 (R) — China's output of consumer goods increased sharply this year in line with the government's economic readjustment program in favor of light industry, the New China News Agency said Tuesday.

It said that in the first 11 months of 1981, output of washing machines rose 370 percent over the same period in 1980, television sets were up 100 percent and bicycles and sewing

machines more than 30 percent. Production of watches, radios, tape recorders, cameras and electric fans had also risen between 26 and 97 percent in the same period, it said.

Taipei to help automation

TAIPEI, Dec. 29 (CNA) — The government of the Republic of China said it will help the nation's strategic industries automate their production facilities within the next four years so that they can become more competitive in world markets, according to a government plan.

The industrial automation plan is expected to receive an invitation early in January to send officials to the "neutral ground" of Johannesburg international airport to negotiate renewal of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries. Originally, the South Africans had given notice to end the agreement March 31 next year.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner by far, taking more than three times the exports that go to its next biggest market, Britain. Ending the agreement would not only have sent up the prices of Zimbabwean goods in South Africa — mostly manufactured goods, such as textiles and shoes — but would also have subjected them to South Africa's strict import quota system.

This would have been a serious blow to the new nation as it emerges from years of sanctions and guerrilla war trying simultaneously to meet black aspirations and reassure nervous whites who have always believed black rule would mean economic decline.

Pressure from the United States and Britain has also resulted in South Africa returning 25 diesel locomotives that had been lent

Australia shipping firms lose insurance cover

SYDNEY, Dec. 29 (R) — A major London-based shipowners' insurance group said Tuesday that because of the country's bad strike record it was ending all coverage of Australian companies against losses caused by industrial action.

Lew Bowen, executive director of the Australian Chamber of Shipping, said that the Shipowners Mutual Strike Assurance Association, known as the Strike Club, made the announcement in a telex to the chamber. The telex said the club had given one month's notice of termination of membership to all Australian members and to non-Australian shipowners with bad claims records trading with Australia.

The decision followed months of severe disruption in Australia's ports caused by various disputes. Maintenance men voted Tuesday to continue a three-week stoppage which has severely curtailed work at Australian docks. The Strike Club is the world's leading insurance against losses caused by industrial action. Its telex said the action against Australian companies was unprecedented.

"To cover members trading to Australia

is almost at the stage which must be termed as uninsurable and this hard line must continue until some serious action is taken and ports return to something approaching normal working," the telex said.

Bowen said the move would have a serious impact on freight rates and jeopardize shipping contracts. "The chamber views this situation as having extremely serious consequences for Australia's international trade," he said. Bowen said that after Jan.

31, shipowners trading with Australia would have no insurance protection against strikes unless they accepted punitive premiums.

It was difficult to see how overseas operators could continue to operate to Australia without strike cover unless they made significant increases in freight rates, he said. Transport Minister Ralp Hunt said later he hoped the London group's decision would have a sobering effect on waterside and maritime unions. He said that Australia had the worst record for waterfront industrial disputes and he was not surprised by the decision.

— To cover members trading to Australia

Tanzania gets aid for oil hunt

DAR ES SALAAM, Dec. 29 (AP) — The European Investment Bank has loaned Tanzania a further \$8 million to explore for oil near Songo Songo Island off its southern coast, *The Daily News* reported Tuesday.

The government-owned newspaper said the loan will meet the cost of drilling three new wells to a depth of 3,000 meters each and completing and evaluating of the potential for oil and natural gas in the Songo Songo field. The European Investment Bank,

European Economic Community's bank for long-term finance, provided an initial loan of some \$385,000 last year for oil exploration around the Indian Ocean island.

Five wells have already been drilled near Songo Songo by a multinational group which also had financing from the World Bank and the officials say the test wells have revealed some oil deposits but the quantity and quality are not yet determined.

Under pressure from U.S.

South Africa to ease squeeze on Zimbabwe

By Allister Sparks

SALISBURY, Dec. 29 (ONS) — Under pressure from the United States, South Africa has signalled willingness to ease the economic squeeze it has been putting on Zimbabwe since the Mugabe government took power from the UDI regimes of Ian Smith and Abel Muzorewa.

The Zimbabwean government is expected to receive an invitation early in January to send officials to the "neutral ground" of Johannesburg international airport to negotiate renewal of the preferential trade agreement between the two countries. Originally, the South Africans had given notice to end the agreement March 31 next year.

South Africa is Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner by far, taking more than three times the exports that go to its next biggest market, Britain. Ending the agreement would not only have sent up the prices of Zimbabwean goods in South Africa — mostly manufactured goods, such as textiles and shoes — but would also have subjected them to South Africa's strict import quota system.

This would have been a serious blow to the new nation as it emerges from years of sanctions and guerrilla war trying simultaneously to meet black aspirations and reassure nervous whites who have always believed black rule would mean economic decline.

Pressure from the United States and Britain has also resulted in South Africa returning 25 diesel locomotives that had been lent

to the UDI regimes but withdrawn from Mugabe, and the turnaround times of Zimbabwean traffic to and from South African ports, which had been slowed down by South African Railways, has been speeded up again.

Renault Nine voted car of the year

HAMBURG, Dec. 29 (R) — An international jury of motoring writers has voted the French-built Renault Nine "car of the year" for 1981, the weekly magazine *Stern* said Tuesday.

It said the Renault model received the votes of 40 of the 52 writers from 16 countries who took part in the annual poll, organized by six European publications. The French car received 335 points, followed by the West German cars Opel Ascona with 304 and the Volkswagen Polo with 252 points.

Stern said the jurors placed especial emphasis on economy and purchase price. They each had 25 points to distribute among at least five of the 10 candidate-models. The Ford Escort won the award in 1980.

The poll is organized by *Stern* in West Germany, Britain's *Daily Telegraph*, France's *L'Equipe*, *Autovisie* in the Netherlands, *Quattroruote* of Italy and *Vi Bilagare* in Sweden. The award will be presented to Renault President Bernard Hanon in Paris Jan. 28. *Stern* said.

Kuwaiti ports working at maximum capacity

KUWAIT, Dec. 29 (AP) — Kuwaiti ports have been working at maximum capacity over the past 11 months and handling an unprecedented tonnage to cope with the congestion of cargo ships queuing to offload Kuwaiti imports and transit goods, the chief of the Kuwait Ports Authority Dr. Ibrahim Makki said Tuesday.

Statistics covering the period January-November indicate that the performance of Kuwaiti ports will reach 6.5 million tons this year, thus offsetting the present target of six million tons a year, Makki said. This figure is 31 percent over the tonnage unloaded at Kuwaiti ports in 1977, which witnessed the peak of congestion in Gulf ports. This was in response to ambitious development programs which left harbors in the region flooded with cargo ships carrying construction goods to meet the growing needs.

Only 4.5 million tons were handled by Kuwaiti ports in that year. The tonnage for 1980 was 5.9 million tons, he added.

Kuwait has three ports, but the port of Shuaibah about five kms to the north of the capital is the country's key facility. The ports of Ahmadi and Shuaibah are small harbors used mainly for the export of crude oil and refined derivatives, and for imports of capital goods for industrial installations.

During the first 11 months of this year, 99,615 containers frequented the Shuaibah port compared to 33,549 in 1978, an increase of 300 percent, Makki said. He attributed the improved performance to the expansion plans effected in Shuaibah and other ports, where more than two million square meters of shallow water were deepened to become suitable for accommodating cargo ships.

The substantial increase in maritime traffic can be attributed to the increasingly growing imports for local consumption and to the fact that the country's harbors are gearing the brunt of the Gulf transit trade which substantially expanded over the past year to offset

the deficiency caused by the closure of some ports in the Gulf due to the Iraq-Iran war.

Makki said that his authority was carrying out ambitious plans to enable the country's ports to cope with its growing economy.

London stock market

LONDON, Dec. 29 (R) — Share prices closed firmer in thin trading, led by government bonds, dealers said.

Government bonds posted gains of up to 12 point in both short and long maturities, prompted by a combination of year end buying, lower Eurodollar deposit rates and shortage of stock dealers said. Equities moved firmer throughout and leaders showed ICI up 4 p at 284p and Glaxo up 7 p higher at 420p. At 1500 hours the *Financial Times* index was up 4.5 at 522.6.

Gold shares fell by up to 200 cents, while North Americans were largely untested.

Tube investments closed up 2p at 118p following news subsidiary British Aluminium is to close its Invergordon smelter plant. Tube was marked down to 108p following the announcement but rallied on further consideration of the implications of the move, while British Aluminium was down 3p at 43p after 33p.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	394.50
Paris	403.26
Frankfurt	398.01
Zurich	394.50
Hong Kong	400.02

U.S. stock market

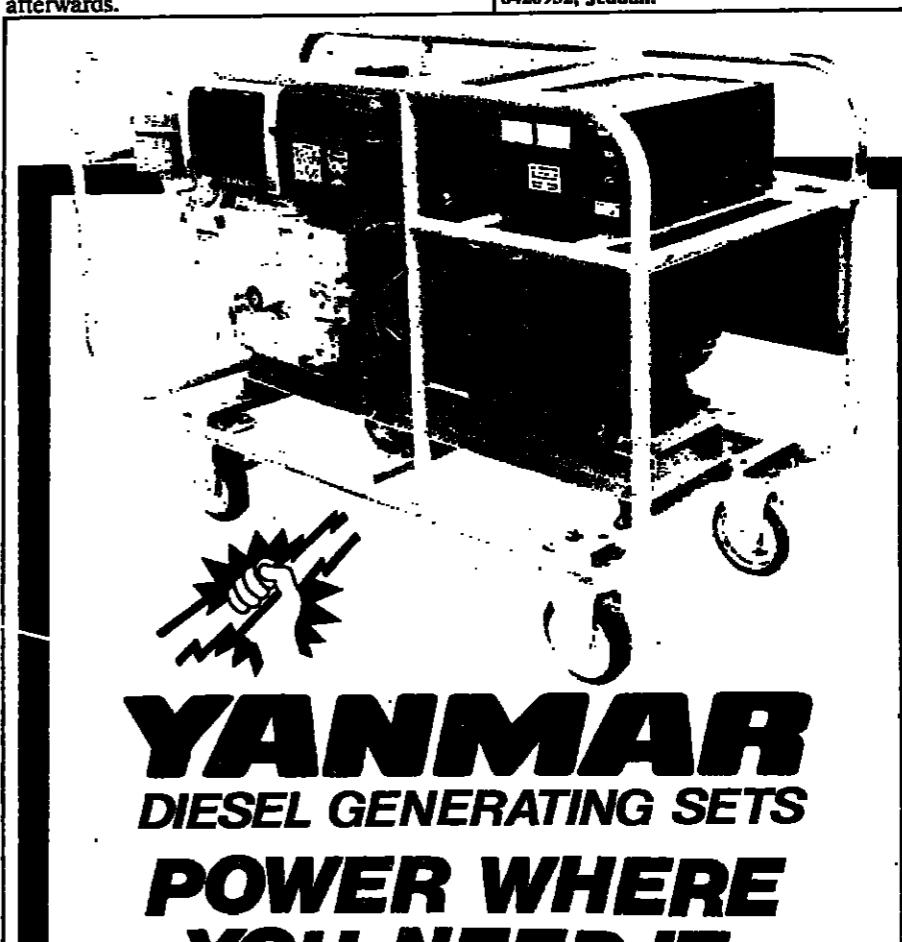
NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP) — Stock prices were mixed Tuesday morning, continuing the neutral trend of the past couple of weeks.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 1.24 to 871.58 in the first half hour, but losers slightly outnumbered gainers in the early tally of New York stock exchange-listed issues. The government reported that the index of leading U.S. economic indicators dropped 0.3 percent in November.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Tuesday		
	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahrain Dinar	9.00	—	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	13.15	13.15
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	80.00	80.00
Canadian Dollar	—	200.00	200.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	150.80	150.55	150.55
Dutch Guilder (100)	137.50	137.10	137.10
Egyptian Pound	3.46	3.95	3.95
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15	93.15
French Franc (100)	60.00	59.60	59.60
Greek Drachma (1,000)	55.00	59.20	59.20
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.45	37.45
Iranian Rial (100)	—	6.50	6.50
Iraq Dinar	28.70	28.30	28.30
Israeli Lira (10,000)	—	15.45	15.45
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	10.09	10.09
Jordanian Dinar	10.15	12.12	12.12
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.14	12.12	12.12
Lebanese Lira (100)	74.20	74.95	74.95
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	64.60	64.60
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.68	34.68
Philippine Peso (100)	—	42.15	42.15
Polish Zlote (100)	6.50	6.20	6.20
Portuguese Escudo (100)	94.00	94.05	94.05
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	167.25	167.25
Swiss Franc (100)	189.25	189.15	189.15
Syrian Lira (100)	58.30	63.50	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	3.429	3.422	3.422
U.S. Dollar	75.00	74.90	74.90
Selling Price	43.700	43.600	43.600
Gold kg.	5.130	5.100	5.100
10 Tola bar	1.400	1.370	1.370
Ounce	—	—	—

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420932, Jeddah.



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In World Cup Hockey**India strikes in second session**

BOMBAY, Dec. 29 (Agencies) — The fifth World Cup (Field) Hockey Tournament began here Tuesday with a colorful opening ceremony watched by a crowd of about 20,000.

The ceremony was followed immediately with the first match of the tournament in Group "B," India the Olympic champions, beating Malaysia 6-2. Malaysia led 2-1 at half-time.

India had more skill particularly in the forwardline where Surinder Singh Sodhi combined well with Muhammad Shahid. But most of their progress was made through their outside-right M.K. Kaushik, who put across a number of useful centers.

Indian team manager Jamalir Sharma, a former Olympic player, said: "It was a satisfying performance, workmanlike rather than brilliant." Although Malaysia were beaten decisively in the end they were not dispirited as indicated by the remarks of their manager, Noor Ismail, "We did well with our young side to score two goals against the Olympic champions."

Despite their early pressure India were kept waiting for 20 minutes before they scored. Len Oliveira's foot got in the way of Rajinder Singh's hit from a penalty-corner and the result was a penalty stroke which Mervyn Fernandes converted. But Malaysia began to find gaps in the Indian defense and from a penalty-corner, earned in the 22nd minute, Foo Keat Seong scored with a superb shot.

The equalizer proved a source of inspiration.

Spanish soccer players up in arms

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AFP) — Preparations for next year's World Cup finals in Spain have been marred on the home front by a dispute between Spanish footballplayers and government about tax concessions.

Players in the national team are threatening to strike for one of the three friendly internationals they are due to play as a trailer for the world event unless the government reduces their tax codes in recognition of the brevity of a footballing career.

The minister responsible, Jaime Garcia Anoveros, turned down their request when

Ray Hankin to boost Arsenal's striking force

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP) — Ray Hankin, Arsenal's new striker from Vancouver Whitecaps, is set to make his full debut for the London club — seven weeks after returning to Britain from Canada.

The former Leeds, Burnley and England under-23 forward has shed more than seven pounds (7.2 kgs) in weight and is expected to start against Tottenham in an FA Cup third round match Saturday. Arsenal manager Terry Neill said: "He's been shaping up well and he's right for a big game and a big Test."

Meanwhile, Manchester United manager Ron Atkinson Tuesday issued a warning to local rivals Manchester City, new leaders of the English First Division standings after holiday victories over Liverpool and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Atkinson said: "They might just be keeping our place warm. I haven't seen a better team than us all season." The United boss indicated he was confident of overthrowing City before the end of the season. "I am very optimistic about our chances. On a good day we can produce more quality players than any other team in the country," Atkinson added.

Norwich City manager Ken Brown is to ask West Bromwich Albion to allow striker John Deehan to stay with Norwich for another month. Deehan has played only one competitive match since joining Norwich three weeks



Mervyn Fernandes ... gets a brace
tion for the Malaysians. They repeatedly broke through the Indian defense and in the period of sustained domination went ahead. And the goal which fetched them the lead was brilliant.

In the 30th minute left-half Len Oliveira worked his way up and found Poon Fook Loke with a superb reverse pass. The pass caught the already disarrayed Indian defense napping, and Loke passed the ball to outside-right Murugesah Surethiren, whose hard shot crashed into the boards.

The equalizer proved a source of inspiration.

The Malaysians continued to apply pressure, but they could not translate their superiority into terms of goals as the Indian defense withstood the sustained onslaught. And they went into half-time a goal ahead of the Olympic champions.

Though Poon Fook Loke worked hard at leading a Malaysian attack in the second-half, his efforts were thwarted by the hard-working Indian defense and lack of cohesion in the forwardline. Also, the Indian attack looked revitalized after the break, and the Malaysian defense was hard put to contain the Indian attackers. Right-half Suria Prakash had to repeatedly fall back to aid the defenders to keep the Indians at bay.

Speedy winger Kaushik worked up most of the thrusts down the right flank, and the inner trio of Mervyn Fernandes, spearhead Surinder Singh Sodhi and Muhammad Shahid, combined well with him. With these four in full swing the Indian attack gained momentum and the raids invariably looked dangerous.

The Indians earned 14 penalty-corners and their full-back Rajinder Singh came good with three of them. He sounded the boards thrice in the second session, in the 38th, 43rd and 63rd minutes, while Surinder Singh converted from the spot in the 57th minute, seven minutes after Mervyn Fernandes had notched his second goal.

Matches in the 12-nation tournament Wednesday: New Zealand vs Spain; Pakistan vs Argentina; West Germany vs Poland and Netherlands vs England.

high overheads.

New Zealand and China finished equal second in their group, and the play-off is needed to decide which will be the 24th and final team to qualify for Spain.

It is not cash which is currently worrying the World Cup organizing committee — several delegates to the conference on European Security and Cooperation left Spain without handing in their keys to offices in the palace of congress in Madrid, causing a security problem for organizers of the January 16 draw for the six World Cup mini-leagues.

"FIFA has agreed to our terms and we will impose a levy of 20 percent for the use of the stadium," a SSC spokesman said. Originally FIFA fixed the maximum levy at 15 percent but gave way when SSC officials produced facts and figures to support their claims of Federation).

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Money matters also threatened to hold up the World Cup qualifying playoff between New Zealand and China in Singapore on January 10, but the Singapore sports council (SSC) said Tuesday that it had reached agreement with FIFA (International Football Federation).

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It is not cash which is currently worrying the World Cup organizing committee — several delegates to the conference

Aussies on victory path

Windies reel under pressure

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29 (AP) — Australia need just one wicket on Wednesday to capture the exhilarating first cricket Test against the West Indies at the MCG. On Tuesday Australia, in a day of fluctuating fortunes, emerged on top to have the tourists at 154 for nine at the close of play on the fourth day, chasing 220 to win. The Australian bowlers kept the tourists under constant pressure throughout the day, and Bruce Yardley, Terry Alderman and Dennis Lillee all fully maintained the pressure.

Yardley, with four for 38 off 21 overs, was the most successful, but Alderman's opening spell, and Lillee's closing effort — two wickets in the last two balls — were virtual match winners. Yardley's wickets came as the West Indian batsmen seemed to be getting back on top after being four for two wickets.

He removed stubborn opener Desmond Haynes, the determined Larry Gomes and Jeffrey Dujon, and wicketkeeper David Murray in a tight, controlled display of spin bowling.

But fellow Western Australian Terry Alderman set the scene for an Australian victory with two early wickets after Australia were dismissed for 222 in the first half-hour. In his first over, and the second of the innings, Alderman trapped opener Faouzi Bacchus lbw and two balls later snared the prized scalp of master batsman Viv Richards — both without scoring. Alderman ended the over with two for none and left the tourists in desperate straits.

Lillee, wicketless until his 27th over, removed Andy Roberts and Joel Garner with consecutive deliveries to end the day on a possible hat-trick — which would also win the match. Australian captain Greg Chappell was quietly pleased with his team's performance. "We haven't won the game yet, we still have get another wicket," he said.

Score-board

AUSTRALIA (1ST INNINGS)	198
WEST INDIES (1ST INNINGS)	201
G. Wood lbw b Garner	46
B. Laird lbw C. Murray	64
G. Chappell c Murray b Garner	6
H. Alderman b Holding	66
K. Hughes b Holding	8
D. Wellham lbw Holding	2
R. Marsh c Murray b Holding	13
B. Yardley b Garner	0
D. Lillee c Murray b Holding	0
G. Lawson not out	0
T. Alderman b Holding	14
Extras	5
Total (for 9 wkt.)	154
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-82, 2-106, 3-139, 4-184, 5-190, 6-199, 7-215, 8-218, 9-220.	
BOWLING: Holding 21.3-5-62-6; Roberts 18-4;	

Zaheer shines in drawn match

ADELAIDE, Dec. 29 (AP) — Pakistan captain Javed Miandad's reluctance to declare his team's second innings brought the tourists' four-day game against South Australia to a tame end at Adelaide Oval Tuesday.

South Australia, set the impossible task of scoring 370 runs in about 150 minutes to win, was 125 for one in its second innings at the close of play. Openers Rick Darling (58 not out) and Wayne Phillips (54) gave South Australia a 100-run opening partnership.

The match that produced much enterprising batting deserved a better end. However, Miandad obviously felt Pakistan had little chance of forcing a win without Test bowlers Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz, and Ibbal Qasim in the team.

He allowed the Pakistan second innings to linger for 79 minutes after lunch as he sped from 32 to his century in just 72 minutes, completely dominating a last-wicket stand with Sikander Bakht. When Zaheer was out for 117, swinging wildly at a ball from part-time bowler Jeff Crowe, his partnership with Sikander had yielded 76 runs of which the Pakistan number 11 had contributed four.

Brief scores: Pakistan 358 for 4 wkt. decl. and 415 (M. Akhtar 86, S. Malik 30, J. Miandad 74, Rizwan 47, Z. Abbas 117; Parkinson 2 for 88, Winter 4 for 89, Sleep 1 for 41, Crowe 1 for 10) drew with South Australia 404 for 6 wkt. decl. and 125 for 1 wkt. (R. Darling 58 n.o., W. Phillips, 54; Faqih 1 for 31).

U.S. grandmaster outplayed

HASTINGS, England, Dec. 29 (AP) — U.S. grandmaster Larry Christiansen was completely outplayed by Soviet grandmaster Viktor Kupreichik in the first round of the Hastings International Chess Congress Monday.

Christiansen, 25, from Modesto, California, was beaten after 35 moves, outmaneuvered by an early attack which Kupreichik, 32, developed down the King side. The Hastings tournament, with a total prize money of £4,110 (\$7,810) has attracted eight grandmasters and six international masters from eight countries — the strongest entries of its 57-year history. The tournament is due to end Jan. 12.

In another opening match, Soviet grandmaster Vassily Smyslov, 60, and his New Zealand opponent, international master Chandler, 21, from Wellington, agreed a draw after 38 moves. Both were about to fall with the players short of the 40 moves required in the first five hours, and neither

OAU to discuss boycott threat

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 29 (R) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) will decide in February whether or not to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, organization officials said Tuesday.

Mamadou Diarra, the OAU director of Cultural and Social Affairs, and I.O. Mensah-Bonsu, the chief of decolonization, said: "The decision on whether Africa will go to Los Angeles or not will be taken by the February OAU Council of Ministers meeting" scheduled at Addis Ababa.

The two officials repeated the OAU call for a boycott of all sporting events involving Americans over this autumn's South African Rugby Union tour of the United States. "The OAU secretariat maintains its earlier appeal to all member states and the world community to boycott all sporting events which includes the Americans," they said.

Both officials rejected a statement by International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Samaranch that the Los Angeles Games would not be affected because African sports leaders had been satisfied by the efforts the U.S. National Olympic Committee made to stop the American tour.

Chappell said that the development of the game put the standard of the controversial MCG wicket into perspective. "It shows out because the Windies are a good batting side and like us they could not manage to make very many runs," he said. "I knew that winning the toss and batting first would be vital. When Clive Lloyd lost the toss he laughed himself silly because he didn't know what to do if he had won it," Chappell said. "But I knew it would be less dangerous batting first."

Chappell said he was aware the West Indies would come back in the second of the three-Test series starting in Sydney on Saturday.

Chappell said Australia's success owed much to consistent bowling. "We put ourselves in a position that we just had to bowl well — and we did." Australia resumed their second innings this morning at 217 for seven with the unbeaten batsmen Allen Border on 65 and Dennis Lillee yet to score. But Border added only one run to his overnight tally before he was bowled by Michael Holding.

Lillee, Alderman and Geoff Lawson added only one run between them, with both Lillee and Alderman failing to the irrepressible Holding. One bright spot for the West Indians was the performance of Michael Holding. The 27-year-old speedster ended the match with eleven for 107, the second time he had taken ten or more wickets in a Test match.

Australia were all out for 222, leaving the West Indians almost two days to score 220 for victory. But the match swung back Australia's way after four deliveries from Alderman. He removed Richards and Bacchus in his first over.

A short time later Lawson had Lloyd caught in slips by Border for 19 and the Windies were struggling at 30 for three. Opener

Desmond Haynes and Larry Gomes put on 42 runs in 85 minutes before Chappell brought on Yardley. Yardley's first delivery caught Gomes by surprise — beating bat and pad to bowl him for 24.

A few overs later Yardley struck one more when Haynes, on 28, miscued a full toss high over the bowler's head, where Lillee moved in to take the catch. Haynes was on his way to the pavilion before Lillee had moved beneath the ball, and the Windies had fallen to 88 for five.

Yardley took his third wicket in the innings when a determined David Murray was caught behind by Red Marsh for 10. With the tourists reeling at 116 for fix, Australia seemed on the way to victory. But newcomer Jeff Dujon made 43 in a stubborn 163-minute innings to bring up the 150, and give the tourists new hope.

Yardley finally overcame the obstacle, inducing Dujon to touch a delivery into Marsh's waiting gloves. In the dying moments of the day Lillee burst on to the scene to bring Australia within sight of victory. He trapped Andy Roberts lbw for 10 off the third ball of his 27th over — and the fourth delivery had big Joel Garner lbw for a duck.

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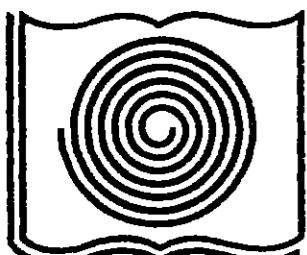
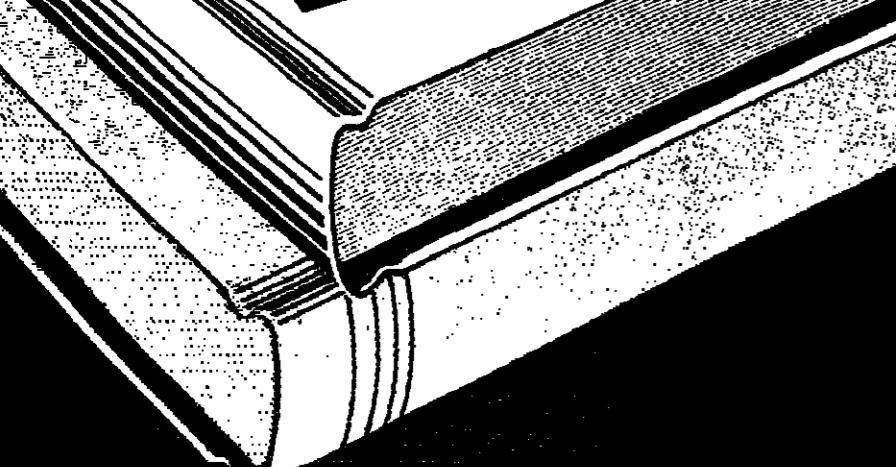
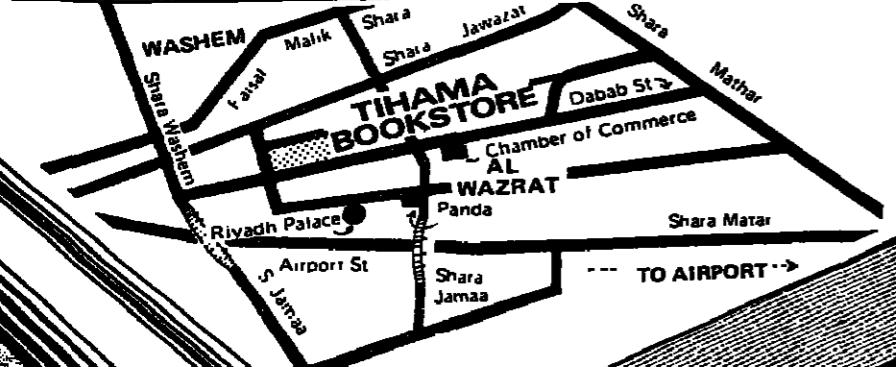
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Abstract of a Scientific Presentation must be received by February 1st, 1982.

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Antonio J. Canlas	Filipino	720420	6/20656	22-12-81
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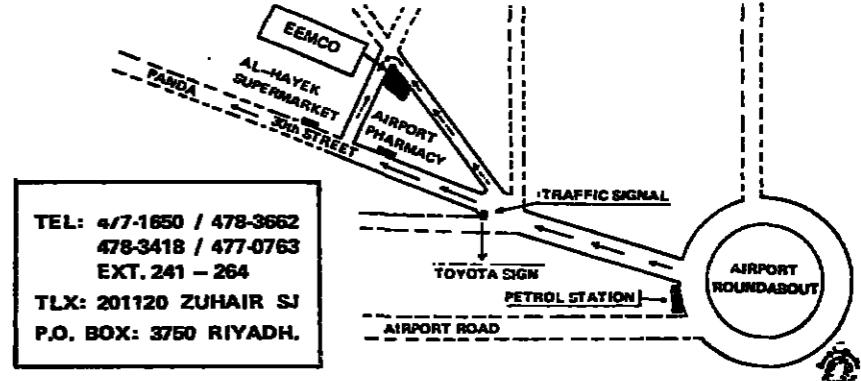


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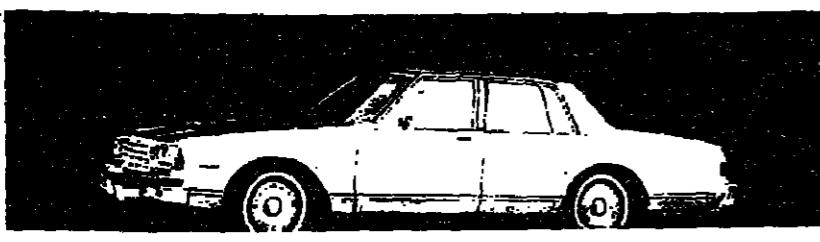
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International

As part of Pentagon's buildup

Nerve gas basing in U.K. mulled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (R) — A Pentagon board wants to deploy a large new arsenal of nerve gas, a poison that kills in minutes, in Britain as part of a multibillion dollar buildup for possible chemical war in Europe, an army official says.

Assistant Deputy Army Secretary Amoreta Hoeber also told Reuters she wanted the military to conduct test firings of new nerve gas artillery shells at a proving ground in Utah, where 6,000 sheep died in a nerve gas accident 13 years ago. But she said the Pentagon had not yet made plans for test firings of actual gas, as opposed to simulated chemicals.

She said the Pentagon's Defense Science Board had recommended nerve gas bombs be deployed on U.S. air bases in Britain partly because of concern that West Germany would not accept deployment of new chemi-

cal weapons on its soil. She expects the board's recommendations to be taken seriously by the administration. The gas is colorless and odorless and attacks the nervous system, leading to uncontrollable vomiting and convulsions with suffocation occurring in minutes, although in some cases it could take hours.

Pentagon officials say the gas is safe in storage because two toxic chemicals, known as binaries, only become nerve gas when mixed after firing. Despite such assurances, the nerve gas plan is likely to meet resistance in Western Europe, where protests against new nuclear weapons deployment have increased steadily this year.

Retired U.S. Army chemical weapons development director, Saul Hornets, said chief victims of chemical warfare would be unprotected civilians who might die by the

millions, along with domestic animals and wildlife. Miss Hoeber said the most compelling reason for basing the bombs in Britain for possible use in air attack was the need to strike with the gas at the rear of a Soviet Army if necessary.

She said artillery firing nerve gas shells should have a range of about 30 kms while aircraft from Western Europe could strike much further.

Pentagon officials say the purpose of spending some \$2 billion to \$4 billion on the new weapons program is to deter the Soviet Union from unleashing its stockpile of nerve gas. They say the current U.S. stockpile, some of which is based in West Germany, is deteriorating and poses storage hazards, and must be replaced with greater quantities of new nerve gas.

Miss Hoeber said President Reagan is expected to decide next year whether to resume nerve gas production, which was stopped by President Nixon after the sheep accident at Utah's Dugway proving ground.

But following approval by Reagan and Congress earlier this year of an initial \$20 million for a nerve gas factory, a debate has developed over whether binary weapons are really safe before firing, whether nerve gas deployment would deter Moscow, and whether the weapons would work without extensive and dangerous testing.

Some civilian chemical warfare experts are not convinced the new binary weapons are as safe before use as the Pentagon says. The Center for Defense Information (CDI), a liberal research group, notes that even when stored separately, some binary chemicals are as toxic as strichine. Relative safety in storage also could lead to less stringent security and danger of theft.

CDI also says a buildup of the gas in Western Europe could lead to an arms race in nerve gas or preemptive strikes against NATO storage sites. Pentagon officials say a large NATO gas arsenal would definitely deter Soviet use of the gas.

Most Western experts agree the Soviet Army has large stocks of nerve gas, decontamination gear and has many chemical warfare experts. But some critics of the gas buildup say there is no evidence Moscow has added to its stockpile in the past decade. However, Pentagon officials say there are signs that the Soviet factories are working today.

They say there is also evidence that Communist forces have used nerve gas in South Asia and Afghanistan. Miss Hoeber said the Defense Science Board has noted that an alternative to deploying nerve gas bombs in Britain would be to base them on aircraft carriers off the coast of Europe.

"But the navy is not keen on this," she said, because the weapons would take up considerable space on the vessels but could be used only if the Soviet Union struck first with gas.

Japan heads for trouble

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (AP) — The focus of events in North Asia in 1982 falls on Japan, the economic giant likely to find itself in trouble at home and abroad.

Its economic relations with the United States, China and South Korea and its role in the defense of North Asia against Soviet encroachment are troubling problems confronting the conservative government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Plagued by domestic economic and political issues, Suzuki's own hold on power could be threatened in the next 12 months, despite recent cabinet changes designed to strengthen his position within his own faction-torn Liberal Democratic Party.

Neighboring South Korea should remain politically stable into the New Year but its economic prospects for 1982 are uncertain. Not yet recovered from a protracted recession, the government of President Chun Doo-hwan plans to slash its export target by a billion dollars. This result could be a lower growth rate and more unemployment.

Japanese hesitation to grant a \$6 billion credit strained Japanese-Korean relations which could become a major political issue in Seoul during 1982.

Despite feelings from Chun's government, there appears little prospect for significant change in its acrimonious relationship with Communist North Korea.

A \$25 billion deficit in U.S. trade with Japan predicted for 1982 could appreciably strain U.S.-Japanese ties, already shaken by differences over balance of payments and defense spending.

U.S. negotiators said that unless Japan opens more markets to American goods, protectionist moves could cost Japan some access to the profitable U.S. market.

A longer-term irritant is Japan's failure to heed U.S. requests for hikes in military outlays to ease the American burden of defense against Soviet military expansionism in Asia. The 1982 budget may boost defense spending by 7.5 percent still short of the 9 percent figure the Reagan administration says is desirable.

Japan's political and economic ties with China were improved by mid-December with a long-term, low-interest loan of \$1.36 billion for a steel complex near Shanghai and a petro-chemical complex at Daqing.



SHIP BLAZE: Miami fire fighters outfitted with compressed air breathing apparatus roll more air tanks into the SS Norway Monday, where a fire broke out in a boiler room. Nine fire trucks and 35 fire fighters were called to fight the blaze. Tuesday's sailing of the world's largest cruise ship was canceled.

Houses debate Senegambia

DAKAR, Dec. 29 (R) — Parliaments in Senegal and Gambia were Tuesday discussing ratification of the union between the two former colonies, one French and one British, and the creation of Senegambia.

Parliaments in Dakar, Senegal, and Banjul, Gambia, are debating the 20-page confederation pact signed earlier this month by the two countries' presidents in Dakar, seen as the capital of the new Senegambia.

Informed African sources said a Senegalese-dominated Senegambia, with one army — Gambia has no armed forces — and economic and monetary union, was seen as a first stage toward fuller integration.

With Senegal 15 times larger than Gambia and 10 times more populous, most political analysts feel there was little doubt the Senegalese leader would be the union's senior partner. President Diouf will also be commander in chief of the armed forces and will have in principle the right to decide, as he did last July, to send forces to help the Gambian government in case of renewed trouble.

The analysts said.

From page one

Reagan

ernment, which has not suspended its food aid to Poland, has said that under current circumstances, it would oppose any economic sanctions against the USSR.

Several West German firms, particularly the pipe manufacturing Mannesmann Company, have won large contracts connected with construction of the line which will be the longest in the world, stretching for 5,000 kms.

France, which is due to receive 8,000 million cubic meters of gas a year, has also won industrial contracts. In December, the Thooson group signed a 1,800 million franc (\$320 million) deal to supply computer and television surveillance equipment to control the flow of gas. The French Creusot-Loire firm is to supply six refrigeration and compression stations worth 1,400 million francs. In all, France hopes to win work worth 6,000

Kingdom

tion for Bangladesh's efforts to promote peace, cooperation and good relations among the states of the region.

Meanwhile, the Bangladeshi leader briefed the King on the aims and objectives of his country's second five-year development plan and expressed his government's deep appreciation for the Kingdom's valuable cooperation and aids for the achievement of those goals. King Khalid commended Bangladesh's efforts toward its economic development and the prosperity of its people.

The two leaders reviewed bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction over the high level of achievement in this area. They renewed their determination to further develop cooperation in economic, scientific, cultural and educational fields.

President Abdur Razzak renewed the invitation to King Khalid to pay a visit to Bangladesh, which has been earlier extended by the late President Ziaur-Rahman. The King accepted the invitation for which a date will

Indira sees dangers; decides on arms boost

CALCUTTA, India, Dec. 29 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Tuesday India would strengthen itself militarily even if current moves toward a non-aggression pact with Pakistan materialize.

"The danger of aggression can be from anywhere ... and not from Pakistan alone. We have to be ready to defend ourselves," she told a news conference at Calcutta.

Mrs. Gandhi was asked if conclusion of a no-war treaty with Pakistan, to be discussed next month, would prompt India to abandon plans for acquiring Mirage 2000 jets from France and other modern weapons.

The Mirage purchase, estimated to cost more than \$100 billion, has been pushed as a counter to U.S. plans to provide Pakistan F-16 planes and other advanced American arms.

Asked about danger to India from sources other than Pakistan, Mrs. Gandhi replied: "we have a long coastal line and we do not know from where the attack will come." Indian officials in the past have described U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean and China to the north as a potential threat to India.

Mrs. Gandhi also told reporters that the International Monetary Fund's decision to loan India a record \$5.8 billion proves that she heads "a government that works."

"If our government were not functioning, we would not have got the IMF loan," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in India January, 1980 elections, campaigning on the slogan, "Elect a government that works." The splintered opposition parties cite continuing communal flareups, law and order problems, corruption scandals and rising prices as evidence that this has not been achieved.

3 women set up U.K. peace camp

MOLESWORTH, England, Dec. 29 (AP) — Three women set up home in two old caravans here Monday to protest the stationing of Cruise missiles on a Royal Air Force base.

"We will stay as long as it takes to sway public opinion our way," said one of the trio. Mrs. Jean Hutchinson, 48, The "peace camp" was established on common land near Molesworth base perimeter, 96 kms north of London.

Scores of members of peace groups from all over Britain gathered at the site in Cambridgeshire to support the protest and cleared snow for the caravans. Police looked on but did not interfere. Mrs. Hutchinson, with Mrs. Helen Young, 58, and Miss Needham, 36, will get food and heating supplies from nearby villages.

A similar camp was set up by women campaigners four months ago outside the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham common land near Newbury, Berkshire.

million francs (about \$1 billion).

In Italy, which will receive 7,000 million cubic meters of gas a year from 1985, the Christian Democrats have said they favor continuing the project.

The United States has always been opposed to the gas contract which it fears will make Western Europe unduly dependent on Soviet energy. Meanwhile, the political heads of the foreign affairs departments of the 10 European Community countries are due to meet in London Wednesday to examine the latest developments of the Polish crisis. However, there are few illusions on the outlook for immediate joint action by the community regarding the martial law regime. The London meeting will replace a meeting of community foreign ministers which was envisaged by Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

In Italy, which is due to receive 8,000 million cubic meters of gas a year, has also won industrial contracts. In December, the Thooson group signed a 1,800 million franc (\$320 million) deal to supply computer and television surveillance equipment to control the flow of gas. The French Creusot-Loire firm is to supply six refrigeration and compression stations worth 1,400 million francs. In all, France hopes to win work worth 6,000

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ships, cargoes were being moved from place to place around the docks, apparently to cause confusion. Warsaw radio reported that the Lenin Yard — where Monday's meeting was attended by Gdansk provincial party chief Tadeusz Fiszbach, regarded as a liberal — would go back to work next Monday "a few days late." This was because of the need to ensure supplies of materials and to prepare for a resumption of work, the radio said.

A Polish traveller who arrived in Vienna Tuesday said many factories in Warsaw were operating at a fraction of their capacity because of lack of supplies and the absence of key workers detained by the authorities.

In 1982

Canada faces Quebec, slump

OTTAWA, Dec. 29 (AP) — Without firing a shot, Canada will finally win full independence in 1982.

Sometimes in February or March, the British Parliament is expected to approve legislation that will end Britain's archaic control over the Canadian constitution, after first inserting a U.S.-style bill of rights in the document.

For 50 years, Britain had sought to surrender its legislative power over the constitution, the British North America Act of 1867, but Canada's federal and provincial leaders were unable to agree on a method for ratifying future amendments once it was in Canadian hands.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the premiers of the nine English-speaking provinces finally reached agreement last Nov. 5 on a constitutional reform plan, and

Britain to hold festival of India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (AFP) — The Indian and British governments will jointly organize a nine-month-long festival of India focusing on its "deep cultural roots and modern (scientific and technological) flowering" from March 22 next.

British High Commissioner Sir John Thomson told a press conference here Monday that this would conceivably be the biggest such show on any nation held outside its borders.

Prime minister Indira Gandhi and her British counterpart Margaret Thatcher are to be the joint patrons. Sir John said the reason behind holding the festival was that "we in Britain like to show that we care about India."